

Weather

Fair weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.7 and the minimum 69.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.8 and 73.8.

The China Press

報 陸 大

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, Ord. 11 a.m. today. Emp. of Asia: Ord. 3 p.m. Reg. 2 p.m. tomorrow. FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Cleveland, Sept. 1.

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壬戌年七月初五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1922

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20 CENTS

BRITISH DEBTS DUE TO ALLIES SAYS REPLY TO MELLON NOTE

London Reaffirms Position On War Indebtedness

COULD HAVE PAID Washington Reminded Of Declination Of 1918 Offer

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, August 25.—The statement yesterday by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of war debts, quotes the Memorandum handed to the British Ambassador in June, 1918, stating that the Treasury deemed it a cardinal principle that each Allied Government give its own obligations for commodities purchased, and also the Memorandum, handed to the British Ambassador in June, 1920, stating that the funding of British indebtedness was not related with questions arising concerning war loans by the United States or the United Kingdom to other governments or questions with regard to reparations.

London, August 25.—An authoritative announcement has been made replying to Mr. Mellon's Washington statement. It admits that practically all the money borrowed from America was applied towards meeting British expenditure in the United States. Nevertheless, Great Britain would not have required assistance from America had Britain not been compelled to make advances to her Allies. The statement concludes that early in 1918 Great Britain pressed the United States to relieve her of the responsibility of financing the Allies, offering in return to finance all her own expenditure in the United States without borrowing, but America declined the proposal.

France's Proposals On Debt To U. S. Not Yet Published

(China Press Service)
Paris, August 25.—Now that M. Parmentier, an expert of the Finance Ministry, has left America, called home from his mission of explaining to the United States Debt Commission "how France intends to pay her debt to America," the question arises "what is France to do next?"

What proposals M. Parmentier has made to the debt commission are, of course, as yet uncertain, as much will depend on the explanations he made. He went simply to play the part of a debtor toward his creditor and explain the exact position of his country.

He was in picture a ruined France, a country in no position to pay her debts so long as she cannot collect what is owing her from Germany and Russia is certain. And when that has been done the real argument will begin.

But it is certain that French hopes are still highly placed, that America will not prove a hard creditor. Every taxpayer here understands perfectly the attitude of American taxpayers with regard to what is owed them and the consequent attitude of the Government.

With regard to Germany the French Government is in almost the same position as the American Government is in regard to France. Yet there does exist in the back of the Frenchman's mind the memory that his debts were contracted with friends and that the money owing him is owed in retribution. In that way the two cases are not viewed as parallel and he becomes less than ever a parallel when the suggestion is made that the German debt be reduced and France still be called on to honor her signature.

Nearly all of today's political papers carry articles on this theme, apropos of Mr. Lloyd George's statement and in comment also on the article by Bernard M. Baruch in "The World's Work," which has been reproduced in the French press.

"If," says, for example, Jacques Bainville, the Nationalist writer, "it is as Mr. Baruch says, a good thing that the debtor should pay, then France cannot do better than start herself collecting from

(Continued on Page 5)

DOG DAYS STUFF

By Westa

NEARLY every foreigner who lives in China, temporarily or otherwise, has a habit of sighing wistfully every time a friend leaves for home, and of wishing that he, too, were going. Foolish wish!

Here in the China Press office, and in every newspaper office in town for that matter, there is a file of homelike newspapers, and if there are any in the audience who have an idea that everything would be happy and that the good goose would be hanging 'way up among the topmost rafters if only they were home, why, they had better come down some evening when they feel particularly blue and take a look at some of these newspapers.

Every front page is a solid tale of woe. And that applies to nearly all the inside pages, too. Here on my desk as I write is a late issue of the New York Tribune, and on the first page there is a railroad strike armed with a bomb, chasing a hold-up man. The latter has just murdered a whole family for less than a hundred dollars. Hot on the heels of the hold-up man there is a Senator with blood in his eyes, yelping because the tariff on wool was not made a little higher in the new schedules, and just around the corner, with a brick in his hand, is an average citizen waiting to crack the Senator in the bean. Sneaking up behind the average citizen is a building contractor, armed with a hatchet, eager for the former's gore, and trailing the contractor back is a walking delegate for the stone mason's union with a demand for twelve dollar a day jobs for all the members of his union.

Off to one side there is a backwoods Congressman making a red-hot speech in favor of a five billion dollar bonus for the soldiers, and pointing disdainfully at the Congressman is a long haired old guy sobbing because cocktails are sold on shipping board boats. Sprawling on the ground near the professional prohibitionist is a rather decent looking, middle aged man who is in his death agonies as a result of hitting the bootleg bottle once too often. He is described as "the father of five children and the husband of an invalid wife." Poor soul, she will soon be a widow.

Down in one corner of the page there is a shattered jewelry store window through which burglars made a successful grab for fifteen thousand dollars worth of jewels, and scattered on the sidewalk, among the fragments of broken glass, are four divorced couples. Five legs and three arms left there by hapless pedestrians who stroled in front of motor trucks, and up another street, according to the headline, "asta fly at 'no more war' parade." This is a bloody affair indeed. It seems that a lot of pacifists organized a parade as a protest against all war, and no sooner did they start their little march than a lot of war advocates set upon them and nearly beat some of them to death. Police reserves were called out.

Mixed up with all this mess there is a suicide-guy named Ferry. Poor cuss, no wonder! And in the next column the actors are informed that their salaries are to be slashed right and left. "Two Killed in Jam When Subway Halts" there, looking at the wreck, is a graffer who was convicted and sentenced to two years at Sing Sing, but who didn't have to serve his sentence because the prosecuting attorney left a semicolon out of the indictment papers. Just back of the escaped graffer there stands a bootlegger who was convicted of coloring his fake whiskey with iodine. The factious reporter intimates that when this bird reaches the next world there will be seventeen ghosts waiting for him with clubs, seeking revenge. Such a country!

Oh yoi, Shanghai for mine!

Dutch Oil Chief Takes Rap At Standard



SIR Henry W. A. Detering, executive head of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Combine, which has about four hundred subsidiaries, is "not afraid of the competition offered in China by the Standard Oil Company," he declared in San Francisco. The Rockefeller organization, he said, had shipped a million kerosene lamps to be sold at cost in China as a means of getting business.

PEKING BODY TO GIVE \$100,000 FOR SWATOW AID

Famine Commission Votes Sum For Relief Work

The sum of \$100,000 has been allocated for relief of the Swatow typhoon victims by the Finance Commission of the National Famine Relief Organization at Peking, according to word received here yesterday.

Notification of the grant was telegraphed to the Rev. W. E. Scott of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai. The Peking Commission is composed of foreigners and Chinese and administers the funds raised through surtaxes.

It is thought that steps may be taken to co-ordinate the funds subscribed for Swatow relief in various parts of the East in order that they may be distributed more effectively.

Railwaymen Want To Run Finance As Well As Cars

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Aug. 23.—The delegation representing the Peking-Suiyuan Railway which made a demonstration outside Parliament consisted of twenty-one men. They subsequently secured an interview with the President and lodged the following requests:

That if any loan agreement pledging the Peking-Suiyuan Railway as security had been made it should be cancelled.

That the Railway revenue should be retained by the Railway Bureau and not transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

That the Staff should be changed.

Beaten Outlaws Are Given Free Passage Home

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Aug. 23.—According to later reports the outlaws who had been terrorizing outlying districts of Kiangsi, after the defeat recently reported, left Wuyuanhsien and retreated into Anhui. After a short stay there they appeared again at Tunchi and were again defeated by the local Defence Commandant.

After this they retreated into Chekiang. Some two hundred of them reached Kaitwahsien where they were disarmed by the local authorities, who sent them on to Hangchow for transference back to Kwangtung.

It transpires that these men were former followers of General Li Lieh-chun and mostly Cantonese. They surrendered their arms at Kaitwahsien and gave no trouble.

COAL SHIPMENTS (Rosa News Agency)
Moscow.—Three steamers loaded with Donetz anthracite of over 7,000 tons have left Marlinopol in South Russia for Genoa.

China Merchants Strike Ends As Company Meets Demands Made By Men

Firm Recognises Union And Grants Wage Increase; Sailing Schedules Of Twenty-Four Idle Ships To Be Resumed Immediately

After enduring for three weeks, operating in and out of that port and the scale was effective at the time of the strike here but the men on the Hongkong boats walked out in sympathy with workers on the other China Merchants' craft.

The agreement between company and Union was signed Friday night after a long conference at the home of Mr. Li Tseng-wu, of the Ningpo Association, where a delegation headed by Ling Wai-ming, of the Seamen's Union, met the company's directors. Prominent in the mediation, besides Mr. Li Tseng-wu, was Mr. Au Ching-tang, a prominent Cantonese merchant.

Five demands were presented by the Union delegation and were conceded, with some modifications—the demand that the increase in pay be dated back to January 1, for instance, being compromised to date back to May 1. Following were the resolutions agreed to:

1.—That an increase of 20 percent is to be paid to all seamen in the company's employ with the exception of those who may have already been benefited by the Hongkong agreement.

2.—The increase to come into effect as from May 1, 1922.

3.—The wages of seamen who were out during the strike to be paid up to date.

4.—If any agreement were to be entered into between the company and its new employees a representative of the Union must be a witness thereto.

5.—Any seaman responsible for unlawful conduct may be discharged but where an employee has been discharged unlawfully, the Union reserves to itself the right of having the discharged man reinstated.

Wages under the old schedule ran to a maximum of \$30 per month to bosuns, quartermasters, carpenters and No. 1 airmen, ordinary firemen received \$26, No. 2 firemen \$22, seamen \$24 and boys \$10.

The local seamen's strike began on August 5 and at first involved five shipping companies, the China Merchants, the San Peh Steamship Company, the Ningpo and Shao-shing Steam Navigation Company and two smaller Chinese firms—the Puen Yi Hong and the Tien Hua Hong. All companies concerned except the China Merchants' came to terms with the strikers within a few days.

At the time the walk-out began there were seven China Merchants' ships in port. Sailings of these had to be cancelled and thereafter as fast as vessels arrived their crews walked out, until there were twenty-four inactive craft tied up at wharves or anchored in the upper river. The aggregate tonnage of the idle shipping amounted to about 33,000 tons and the ships affected included the following:

WHITE MILITIA DRIVES OUT REDS AT LAKE HANKA

Partisans Patrol Neutral Zone; Victors Take Posts On Railway

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, August 26.—The White Militia have driven out the Reds from the district around the Southern half of Lake Hanka up to Kamenno and Ribolov.

White partisans are patrolling the neutral zone evacuated by the Japanese. White Partisans are taking up positions along the railway from Spassk to Vladivostok, up to the present occupied by the Japanese, as the latter retire and are entreaching for defense.

General Dietrichs is removing with his staff and the Zemstvo Duma to Nikolauskursk where the seat of Government will remain.

M.I.T. Graduates To Hold Annual Outing Today

Graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold their annual outing to Minghong today. The Kiangnan Dock launch, Kiangnan, will leave the Customs Jetty this morning at 10 o'clock and will return at 7 o'clock. All "Tech" men and their families are urged to be at the jetty at 10 o'clock.



Have you a Pet Peeve—a grievous grouch that makes you sore at your wife, or your husband, or the world? Get rid of it; tell it to the world, and perhaps, sell it!

All the world doesn't love a knocker, but most of the world loves to air some pet aversion. Shanghai, especially, has a predilection for getting out the padded hammer.

Has the Public Works Department's gang of destroyers got on your nerves? Does the chant of working coolies give you the willies? Does some one continually forget to sign your chit book, or keep it a week? Are there certain

words that cause your grammar sense to do flip-flops? Shanghai unquestionably has a million and one Pet Peeves and the Pet Peeve Editor of The China Press is willing to lend a sympathetic ear to such cases and will pay \$10 for the best Pet Peeve letter received during the week ending next Sunday. Just write your Pet Peeve—try to keep it within 300 words—address it "Pet Peeve Editor, CHINA PRESS"—and you'll feel a lot better. Names must be signed but initials or nom de plumes will be printed if so desired. Pet Peeves will be published in THE CHINA PRESS every day. Write yours now.

Fighting Troublesome Mosquitoes



In many sections of the country strenuous efforts are being made to exterminate the mosquitoes. Swampy lands are being drained and unavoidable ponds covered with a solution to prevent breeding.

China Summer Resorting Follows Certain Rules

Well, we're back again. We've been having a vacation—somebody called it that—in Kuliang. We have added another chapter to our knowledge of China's summer resorts, an education gained by ascending to Kuliang in a typhoon, by counting centipedes at Mokanshan, and by listening to what the wild wives were saying on the beaches of Tsingtau.

TWO MAIL BOATS SAILING TODAY AND TOMORROW

Liner President Jefferson Leaves Today, Empress Of Australia Tomorrow

Ordinary mail to go to the United States on the steamer President Jefferson, which sails this afternoon for Seattle from the China Merchants Central wharf, may be posted at the American Post Office until 11 o'clock this morning.

The President Jefferson docked yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is due to arrive in Seattle by way of Japanese ports on September 12.

Following the President Jefferson another mail will be dispatched on the Empress of Australia of the Canadian Pacific which is due off Woosung from Hongkong about 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and will sail at midnight tomorrow for Vancouver, B. C.

Mails to go on this boat will close at the American Post Office at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for registered matter and at 3 o'clock for ordinary mail. The Empress of Australia is due to arrive in Vancouver on September 12. The outbound tender for this ship is to leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the incoming tender is expected to arrive at the jetty about 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Following the arrival from Vancouver yesterday of the Empress of Asia the next incoming mail is due in next Friday on the Pacific Mail liner President Cleveland which is due at Yokohama from San Francisco today.

(Reuter's Service)
New York, August 25.—While the conference of the railway brotherhood mediators and the executives of some railways which endeavored to reach a settlement in the railway strike has adjourned with both sides professing themselves to be no nearer an agreement, the door to peace apparently has not yet entirely closed for the conference will hold another session. It is understood that the executives are still firm against the demand for the reinstatement of the strikers with full seniority rights.

tion gained by ascending to Kuliang in a typhoon, by counting centipedes at Mokanshan, and by listening to what the wild wives were saying on the beaches of Tsingtau.

The Chinese have a way of indicating the proportion of contrasting principles by eight groupings of straight and broken lines. Taking the "Yang" or straight line symbol for the missionary principle, and the "Ying" or broken line for those who use cocktail shakers, Tsingtau should be represented by three broken lines, Kuliang and Mokanshan by three straight ones, and Kuling by one broken and two straight. In Tsingtau, where the sinners flourish like the bay-rum tree, the voice of the budy-organ is completely drowned out by the honk of the sinners' klaxons as they streak through the dust in the direction of Flossie's Cafe. At Mokanshan and Kuliang, the baby organs win in a walk. In Kuling, the strains of a dance orchestra occasionally float out over the scenery, but the attendance at conferences is many times that of the tea-dances.

The reason for missionary preponderance at the interior summer resorts is concerned with the right of discovery. Most of the favorable sites were stumbled upon by itinerant evangelists in their search for spiritual raw material. Other missionaries joined them later to help spy out the land, and the next chapter in each resort's history consisted of numerous stone bungalows erected as monuments to the good picking ability of the original discoverers. Members of the business community, not being much given to itinerating, have found no summer resorts outside of a few choice spots under the club-house fans.

THE HARDY PIONEER
The more one considers the present conveniences at Kuling, the more one marvels at the intrepidity of the first few missionary families to spend a summer there more than thirty years ago. The trees that border roads and cover the hillsides, the paths that make navigation easy for the lusty bearers of the yellow man's burden, the branches of modern department stores that sell everything from toothbrushes to phonographs, and the Chinese stores that overlap each other like a mouthful of crooked teeth were still in the land of unborn commodities.

We can imagine those first three families, located on a lonely mountainside, about 4,000 feet above their food supply and without even a Chinese village in eyerange, enjoying the playful privities of an ill-bred typhoon. The three thousand or more summer visitors who climb into the brisk air of Kuling and thus escape slow frying in Shanghai or the Yangtze Valley owe a bigger debt

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GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER ROADS, MINES IF TIE UP LISTS

Legislative Authority To Be Asked For

HARDING ACTS

President And Aides Hold Important Conference

(Reuter's Service)
New York, August 25.—The Conference of the Railway Brotherhood mediators and the executives of some railways has broken up and the attempt to end the strike by a separate settlement with individual railways has failed.

The railway executives state that they offered to reinstate the strikers with their seniority unimpaired and to refer the larger dispute to arbitration. The strikers refused contending that acceptance would be tantamount to the abandonment of their comrades on the other railways.

Ottawa, August 25.—The miners strike in Western Canada has been settled by the signature of an agreement for a 15 percent reduction in wages as compared with 1921.

Washington, August 25.—As a result of the Administration's overtures it is anticipated that negotiations in the anthracite dispute will be reopened shortly. An amendment was proposed by Senator Borah to the bill empowering the President to acquire and operate coal mines.

Washington, August 25.—Following a conference between President Harding, the Attorney General Mr. Daugherty, and Senator Cummings, it was indicated that the Administration would seek legislative authority to take over certain railways and anthracite mines unless there was a radical improvement in the industrial situation in the next few days.

SCHOLARSHIP MEN OF NANYANG FIRM LEAVING TODAY

Ten Successful Students Sail For States To Enter Schools

Among the passengers leaving on the President of Jefferson today are ten students who successfully competed for the scholarships offered by the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Six of the students passed the examinations held locally under the auspices of the Kiangsu Educational Association while four others who came from colleges in Canton were examined in Hongkong.

There are five more students selected from Chinese students residing abroad. These combined will complete the total of 45 scholarships granted by the Nanyang Brothers. Each student will cost the company roughly \$10,000 making a total of \$450,000.

The students, generally speaking, specialize in economic subjects and will stay in the States for four years.

A farewell dinner was held last night at the Nanyang Garden of Mr. Kan Chow-nan, President of the Nanyang Brothers. The reception was attended by a large gathering of local educationalists.

American Returned Students' Picnic Is Well Attended

A large number of members of the American Returned Students' Club and their families attended the first annual outing held at St. John's University yesterday. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the university and Messrs. H. Y. Moh and S. C. Chu, president and vice-president of the club, helped in entertaining the guests. Tennis and other games were played.

Motor transportation between Bubbling Well Tramway Terminus and the campus was furnished by a committee consisting of Messrs. S. C. Lee and W. S. Ng.

Correspondence

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL

Dear Sir.—Your report in Friday's issue of an address given by Rev. Southill at the Modern Churchmen's Conference is highly significant, and is very expressive of the tendency of the times in which we live. The reverend gentleman, who is a professor at Oxford University, says: "The day might come when the best men in Christianity and Buddhism would meet to discuss the possibility of working together for the salvation of the world through love." For a churchman to make such a statement at a churchmen's conference is indicative of the broadening out of the modern religious outlook, and is perhaps an admission on the part of Christianity that, after all, one hard-and-fast religion may not be sufficient to appeal to the needs of the world as a whole. With all its multifarious types of personality, all its different kinds of temperament, it will no doubt be found that each one of the world's great religions has a message to the world, and the embracing of humanity will come about, not by the wholesale preaching of any one religion, but by the combined efforts of all, each supplying its quota to the total of human happiness, each appealing to the type of mind peculiar to its message.

It is a matter of universal knowledge that the fundamental tenets of all the great religions are the same. This is apparent to any one who takes the trouble to shear any religion of its ritual and ceremonial, and the dogmas and superstitions that have grown on the original teaching from the time it was first preached on earth by its founder. When the religions of the world are thus exposed in their original purity and simplicity, and in their original beauty of form, it is found that the fundamental teachings as to God, Man, and the Universe, are essentially the same. The differences are due to the peculiar needs of the time, the peculiar psychology of the people, and these differences have naturally grown by manifold strides, till now the various religions, in their present form, seem to be almost irreconcilable. Yet a Chinese proverb goes to the effect that "A wise man sees the similarity in religions; a fool sees only the differences."

Now how are we to account for the similarity in the original teachings? Comparative Mythology has it that all religions have sprung from the fetish—ani-mate—worship of the savage, and for a time, due mainly, perhaps, to the influence of the Darwinian theory of evolution, this belief held sway. Now, Comparative Religion is coming in with her explanation, and she says that the teachings are similar because they come essentially from one source, and the great Teachers that have come down to earth to preach the great truths of Love and Service to one's fellow-men, have been essentially members of one hierarchy, possessing essentially the same Truth, but giving out portions of it as the need arose, and couched in a language suitable to the understanding of the people among whom it was preached.

Each religion presents one facet of the diamond of Truth, and all viewpoints, all manner of presentation, are necessary in order that a maximum of people may be reached, and none if possible left out. This is the truth that many are now beginning to realize, and when this truth shall have been acted upon, we will find a fairer earth, less enmity between faiths, greater co-operation for the alleviation of human suffering, a wider outlook upon life, and a greater appreciation of the purpose of existence. When it is realized that not only does the sun shine on the sinner and the saint, but that God has sent His Truth not only to one nation but through various messengers to all, we begin to appreciate the significance, the beauty, the grandeur, of the message, and our soul goes out to Him who is All Truth, alike to the brown man as to the white, the black, and the yellow. May the day of such realization for all mankind be hastened.

I am, etc.

"Sophia"
Shanghai, August 25, 1922.

BULLETS AND LIGHT

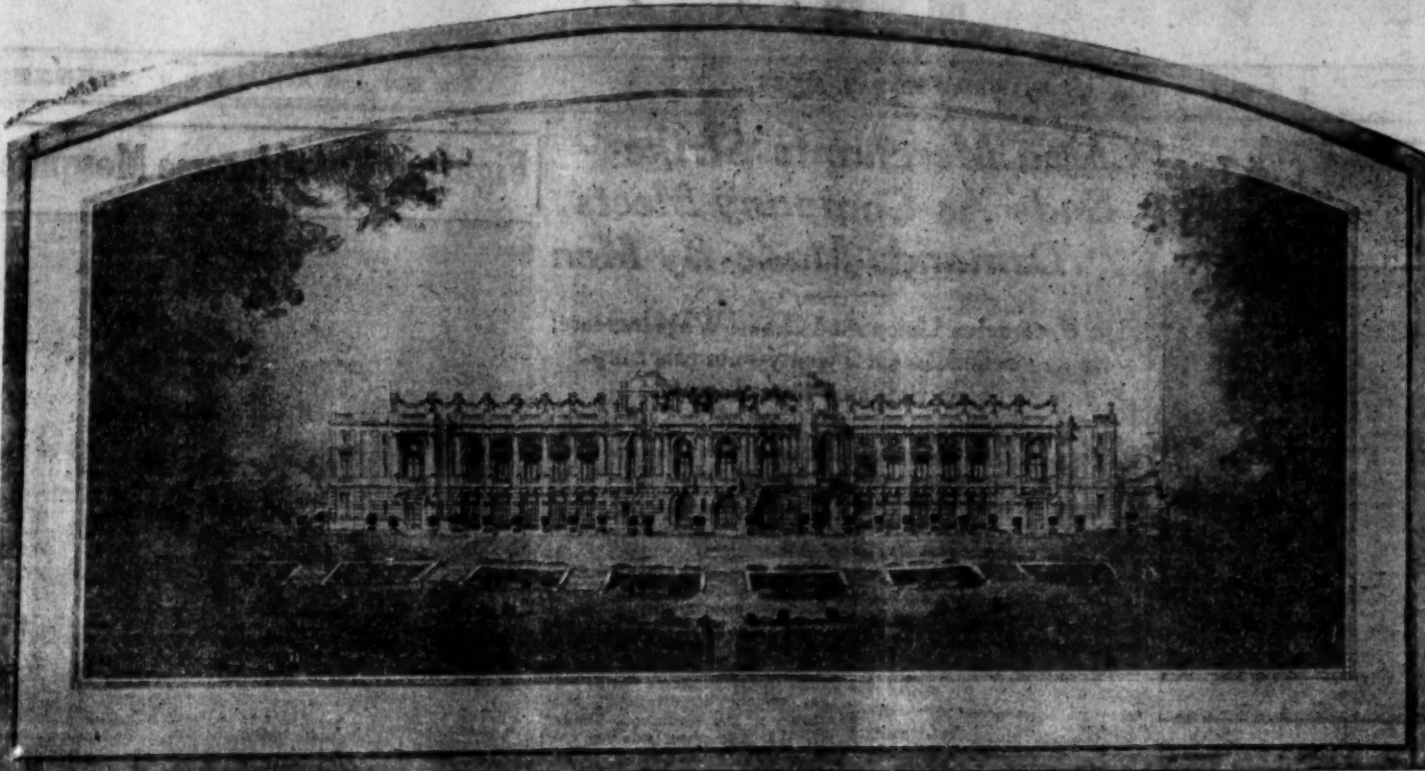
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—I suppose I must comply with "Nousch Fish's" invitation to answer his questions, though it seems a waste of space.

(1) A rifle bullet, fired with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second from the rear end of a train (traveling at 1,000 feet per second) to the front end, will not remain suspended at the muzzle or the rifle but will leave it at that velocity. It makes not the slightest difference whether the rifle is stationary or moving at any velocity.

(2) A ray of light in a homogeneous medium travels in a straight line. The curvature of the earth has no bearing on the question at all.

This is very elementary science.

The Future Home Of The Cercle Sportif Francais



Above is shown the architect's drawing of the new Cercle Sportif Francais building, which is to be erected, by recent authorisation of the club's members, at the Verdun Gardens.

The club committee was authorized at the general meeting in 1921 to expend Frs. 650,000 for the new home and the plans accepted are for club buildings which will be an excellent example of modern French art and a revelation in the way of modern clubhouse accommodation and luxury. The plans are by the firm

of Messrs. Ledoux, Minutti and Company, being the work, in collaboration, of their chief architect, Mr. Veyssiere and Mr. Leonard, who holds the diploma of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris.

The club house will front southward and the extensive grounds in front of it besides giving space to the numerous requisite tennis courts and other recreation plots, are to be transformed into a garden spot which will rival if not eclipse the present beautiful vista at Koukaza. This part of the

establishment is to be entrusted to the able hands of M. Joussemau, the landscape garden artist of the French gardens.

The new clubhouse grounds will provide space for between 45 and 50 tennis courts and present plans call for lawn bowls greens and two croquet grounds. The clubhouse will contain a sixty-yard long swimming pool, a billiard room capable of containing eleven billiard tables and a gymnasium.

The ball room of the new club will have an area of 4,500 square feet, where 600 persons may dance with ease, and will be fitted also for the presentation of dramatics. The dining room will have a floor area of 4,600 square feet and will be so arranged that when banquets are given it may be separated into independent halves.

There will be two large card rooms, bar and domino rooms and a reading room and "cosy corners" where members may gather at will scattered throughout the building. The building will boast also a roof garden, where the dancing

will take place in the summer time.

Much attention is being given by the committee to the furnishings and fittings of the club's new home and it is promised that these will be all that could be desired. Particular pains have been given the interior arrangement of the building and there will be direct access to all the departments.

The decorations will be in the French style, combining simplicity and elegance.

A broad terrace, fifty feet wide will front the club, overlooking the grounds.

but of course "Nousch Fish" is entitled to his views. Did not someone maintain that the moon was made of cream cheese?

Your other correspondent, Mr. P. Schmore's speculations are founded on the supposition that the velocity of light is altered on reflection from a moving mirror. This is not the case. The velocity of light depends solely on the constitution of the transmitting medium (air, water, glass, etc.), and is quite independent of the motion of the source. Consequently, his assumption being false, the whole argument collapses. This also is elementary.

The fundamental postulate of the theory of relativity is that the velocity of light, in vacuo, is the same when determined from any body of reference moving in any manner whatever. To illustrate: Suppose I am moving towards a source of light at a velocity of 50,000 miles a second and you are moving away from it at 50,000 miles a second: the velocity of a ray of light as measured by each of us will come out the same, 186,000 miles per second. Another observer, stationary in respect to the source, will also get the same result. This seems paradoxical and impossible but it is true and Einstein explains it in a fascinating manner. His ideas are revolutionary and arresting. Gravitation is not a positive force but is identical with inertia, and the hypothesis of an ether in space to transmit that force is no longer required. A body contracts in the direction of its motion. Space in the neighborhood of matter is distorted. Time and space are one and inseparable. Such are a few of the startling consequences of a theory which has been widely accepted in scientific circles.

In "Nousch Fish" and Mr. Schmore are really in search of truth, why do they not acquaint themselves first of all with the common place facts and principles of science? Thus equipped they may tackle later developments such as relativity. The reward

in intellectual pleasure is well worth the initial hard work. Yours faithfully, S. S.

Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1922.

U. S. Fliers Are To Have New 'Plane'

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 25.—Mr. Roosevelt, the assistant Secretary of the Navy, has placed another seaplane at the disposal of Mr. Hinton, the pilot of the seaplane which was wrecked while attempting to fly to Rio de Janeiro. The crew is returning to Pensacola from where they will resume the flight so that it may be accomplished from continent to continent without a change of machine or crew.

WORKERS DEPORTED

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 25.—It is reported that over a thousand Georgian railway workers have been imprisoned or deported and have been replaced by workers from Russia.

REDS CRITICISED

(French Wireless Through Reuter)

Paris, August 25.—The Swiss press expresses indignation at a resolution, passed by the Communist party at Zurich, unreservedly approving the death sentences at the Moscow trials.

TELL OF CRASH OF O. S. K. LINER ON LAST TRIP

(Reuter's Service)

Papers arriving from Seattle tell of the collision on the morning of July 27 of the O. S. K. liner Hawaii Maru and the Puget Sound steamboat Calista, in which the latter was sunk, while 73 passengers and members of the smaller vessel's crew were only saved through quick and efficient handling of the life boats.

The Hawaii Maru, now in Hongkong, was leaving Seattle when the crash occurred, off West Point, and the Calista was entering the port from island ports. There was a dense fog, so thick that though the fog horns were going constantly, neither craft knew of the other's proximity until the Hawaii crashed into the Calista on her port side amidships. The Calista's two life boats were quickly swung out and the Hawaii launched a boat to assist in rescue work. In less than twenty minutes all were off the stricken vessel and the Calista sank almost immediately thereafter. Other craft nearby sped to the scene as soon as the collision occurred.

TO HAVE OPERA

(Rosa News Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 20.—The Italian Grand Opera will arrive in Petrograd in September.

Immigration Law Puzzle To Canada

(Reuter's Service)

Toronto, August 25.—The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal has adopted a report expressing the opinion that "entire prohibition of immigration is impracticable and inadvisable for Canada except in the case of Orientals and our efforts should be towards effective supervision and regulation."

S. M. Police (Reserve)

Invitation having been received from the S.M.P.A. for the members of the S.M.P. Reserve to enter the Arcthusa Cup Competition, any member of the Force who would care to compete please forward name to the undersigned, when arrangements will be made for issue of rifles and ammunition.

A. H. HALLAM, (S. M. P. Reserve).



JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES.

(No. 15 of a series)

"NO, I won't increase my life insurance just now, but I will think it over."

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UNPRECEDENTED VALUE IN DOLLAR BARGAINS
EVERY ITEM ON SHOW WORTH DOUBLE

200 lbs. Soft Knitting Wool White only. THIS WEEK \$1.00 1/4 lb.	100 Tubes Sizedont Tooth Paste in Tubes SPECIAL PRICE THIS WEEK \$1.00 4 TUBES	18 Dozen Aluminium Mugs Half pint size. THIS WEEK \$1.00 for 3	75 Pairs Men's Black Cotton Socks THIS WEEK \$1.00 2 pairs	65 Only Brown teapots 2 pint size. THIS WEEK \$1.00 each	100 Parcels Containing, 4 or 5 Toys THIS WEEK \$1.00 parcel	225 Dozen Cotton Damask Napkins 19 by 19 ins. THIS WEEK \$1.00 for 3
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200 Only Vacuum flasks 1 pint size, Green Enamelled Case, This Week \$1.00

DONT MISS THIS 500 Dozen English Teacups and Saucers Plain White, Green Or gilt- edge, All One Price THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 3	20 Only Hardware Lots Consisting of 1 Bread tin 1 Folding Grater One 5" Wire strainer THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH	750 Dozens Men's White Lawn Handker- chiefs good Size THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 6	20 Gross Only "Ball" Mason Fruit Jars 2 Pint Size THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 3	500 Dozen Ladies White Lawn Handker- chiefs. Good Size, Fine Quality THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 8	100 Boxes "Wayloo" Toilet Soap 12 Tablets in Box THIS WEEK \$1.00 per box
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SPECIAL OFFER 22 Dozen Only Men's India Gauze Vests Or drawers THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH	150 Yards Embroidered Voile Flouncing Width 16 inch Splendid Value THIS WEEK \$1.00 YARD	200 Bundles Containing 3 Good Toys All New Stock THIS WEEK \$1.00 BUNDLE	100 Only Knitted Club Striped Ties Assorted Colors THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 2	50 Bundles Children's Knitted Wool Socks in Black only THIS WEEK \$1.00 3 pairs	325 Only Black English Steel Saucepans, Tin Lined, 2 Pint Size Steel Covers THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH
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100 Pairs White Cotton Socks THIS WEEK \$1.00 2 pairs	200 Yards White Voile Flouncing 27 wid. THIS WEEK \$1.00 YARD	24 WINDOWS PACKED WITH DOLLAR BARGAINS. IT WILL PAY YOU 10 IN-PECT THEM.		100 Dozen Ladies Coloured Handkerchiefs THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 6	320 Yards, English Cretonne, 30 inch wide THIS WEEK \$1.00 YARD
130 only Enamel Washbasins 14 inch THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH	195 Yards Pink striped Tea Towelling 24 inch wds THIS WEEK \$1.00 YARDS			120 only Enamel Saucepans Tin cover 3 pint size THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH	20 Dozens E-W Men's Soft Collars. THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 2

WORTH DOUBLE 300 Only English Black Steel Kettles Enamel lined 2 Pint THIS WEEK \$1.00 EACH	100 Dozen Ladies Isle Thread Stockings in White Only Spendid Value THIS WEEK \$1.00 PAIR	150 Dozen Men's Leather Belts With Nickel Buckles All Sizes THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 3	800 Dozen Whith English Meat Plates Special Offer THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 3	120 Only Hard Ware Lots Consisting of 1 Muffin tin 1 Layer Cake tin 1 Pie tin THIS WEEK \$1.00 LOT	400 Dozen 1/2 Pint Water Tumblers Belgian Made Etched Design Special Value THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 4
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CLEARANCE PRICE 250 Yards English Casement Cloth All Colors 50" Wide THIS WEEK \$1.00 PER YARD	245 Dozen Sponge Cloth Floor Swabs Size 18x18 Each THIS WEEK \$1.00 DOZEN	75 Only Hardware Lots Consisting of 1x9 inch Cake tin 1x10 inch Cake tin 3 inch deep THIS WEEK \$1.00 LOT	36 Dozen Salt Cellars Moulded Glass Small Size Special Value THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 4	25 Only Hard Ware Lots Consisting of 1 Black Steel Shovel 1 Copper Coal Tongs THIS WEEK \$1.00 LOT	Don't Miss This 200 Dozen Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests With Fancy Top All Sizes THIS WEEK \$1.00 FOR 2
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1000 Yards "FLANNELLA" British Flannellette This Week \$1.00 for 2 Yards

285 Dozen Wood Spring Clothes Pegs THIS WEEK \$1.00 4 doz.	200 Yards Cream Fillet Curtain Net 42 inches wide THIS WEEK \$1.00 yard	25 Only Dwarf "Mab" Razors Sheffield made THIS WEEK \$1.00 each	100 Only. Men's Open End Ties Plain or Fancy THIS WEEK \$1.00 each	120 Dozen Ladies' Open Work Cotton Stockings Black or Brown THIS WEEK \$1.00 2 pairs	75 Only "Gibbs" Shaving Sticks in Aluminium Case THIS WEEK \$1.00 for 2	622 Yards Madras Muslin For Curtains 36 inches wide THIS WEEK \$1.00 yard
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI
TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**
HANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

SZECHUENESE ARE OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Popular Opinion Is Against Interference By Gen. Wu

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, August 25.—Foreign reports from Szechuen say that popular opinion there is strongly against interference in military affairs from outside the province. In other words the people do not want the 2nd army to be helped by General Wu Peifu or the Central Government.

It is reported in Szechuen that General Sun Chuan-fang, Commandant of the Upper Yangtze forces, has been instructed to enter Szechuen with 20,000 men from Hupoh. General Sun is now on the border of Hupoh and Szechuen.

It is stated, however, that when the 2nd army fought the combined armies recently at Wanhien the people of that region gave every assistance to the federated forces.

This is apparently quoted to demonstrate that the 2nd army was not hopelessly outclassed by its opponents.

General Sun is said to be hesitating to obey the orders to invade Szechuen, owing to the difficulties of transportation by water and land, there being very few boats available and the march overland offering great obstacles. Furthermore he is waiting developments in Shensi.

If it is decided to send a force from Shensi to enter Szechuen from the North General Sun will then invade Szechuen from the West, co-operating with the remnants of the 2nd army. General Yang Ching, Commandant of the 2nd army, is still at Ichang and his men are scattered about near the border.

Fire At Calais Is Under Control

(Reuter's Service)
Boulogne, August 25.—The firemen got control of the Calais fire after a seven-hour fight but it is not expected that it will be extinguished for some time. The contents of five warehouses, chiefly paper pulp and timber piles, have been destroyed. The glare was visible on the English coast.

Telegraph Concern Gives Up Monopoly

(Reuter's Service)
Washington, August 25.—The State Department is informed that the Western Telegraph Company, which is a British concern, has renounced its monopoly of rights in the Argentine. President Harding has signed a license authorizing the Western Union Telegraph Company to operate the Miami-Barbados cable.

Blake's Colleagues In Narrow Escape

(Reuter's Service)
Chittagong, August 25.—It appears that Major Blake's colleagues made a second attempt to reach Barman but were forced to retreat 15 miles West of Chittagong. The machine turned over and the airmen for a long time drifted without food and water until they were picked up. They are now trying to secure another machine from India.

WARSHIP SCRAPPED

(Reuter's Service)
Sydney, August 25.—The Commonwealth battleship Australia is to be immediately dismantled and scrapped.

Obituary

MISS GRACE G. YOUNG
The death took place in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital on August 22 of Miss Grace G. Young, sister of Mr. Samuel S. Young, following an operation.
Miss Young was born in San Francisco in 1883. She was the daughter of the first Chinese ordained Episcopal minister in San Francisco. In 1907 she came to China and made her home in Tongshan with her brother, Samuel S. Young, at that time president of the Tongshan Engineering College. She has since lived with her brother and his family in Tongshan, Tientsin, and Peking.

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Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. Sold everywhere.

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Mutt Reforms And Goes To Work

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld of A. B. Rosenfeld and Son will sail on the Empress of Australia on a trip to the United States.

Governor-General Wood has just returned to Manila from another inspection trip to the Cullion leper colony and reports that there are now 4,000 lepers receiving treatment there and that general conditions in the colony are good.

The Manila Railroad Company has secured 90 percent of the stock of the Manila Hotel by the purchase of a large block of shares from the Pacific Commercial Company. 1,800 shares were purchased for Pesos 288,000.

Mrs. B. A. Hensler, wife of Mr. B. A. Hensler of the American Drug Company, returned from the United States on the Empress of Asia yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jackson returned to Shanghai yesterday from a trip to America on the Empress of Asia.

Dr. D. J. Lew, one of the first Chinese to enter the public schools of Seattle, arrived on the Empress of Asia. Dr. Lew, one of the most prominent Chinese doctors in the United States, is en route to Peking to join the staff of the Peking Union Medical College.

Mr. Philip L. Gillett, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Nanking will address the morning service of the Community Church today at eleven o'clock at the Columbia Country Club on Route Doumer. The afternoon services at the Masonic Hall will not be resumed before September 10.

Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Commissioner of Police, left for Foochow Friday night on the s.s. Ningshin.

The Japanese Consulate-General at Tientsin and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs have denied the report published in the North China Star that the Japanese were making overtures to exchange their present concession for the ex-German Concession. The North China Star still maintains it is correct, however.

A whale about 21 feet long was cast up on the shore near Tsingtau a few days ago, according to the Manchuria Daily News. It was the first whale, dead or were raised at the meeting to

alive, that has been seen about Tsingtau.

The New England section of the American Woman's Club, are to give a Tea Dansant at the Astor House on Thursday, September 21. Tickets \$2.00 each are on sale by Mrs. Jack Mason, at the Astor House; Mrs. H. A. Wiley, 28 Rue Potier; Mrs. P. A. Sargent, 68 Great Western Road; Mrs. R. I. Clapp, 486 Rue Auguste Boppe; Mrs. Howland, 654 Ave. Joffre.

The University of Nanking Magazine, August issue, a bilingual quarterly, has an article on the University of Nanking ten years ago and now, by President Bowen.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Laurence left Friday night on the s.s. Ningshin for Kiukiang and Kuling.

Notice is given of the forthcoming marriage of Miss Margaret Strath, daughter of the late Dr. T. H. Tripler of the American Consulate-General staff of Yokohama, and Mr. F. W. P. Zwagers, agent of the Java China Japan S. S. Line.

The marriage took place at Kobe, on August 12, of Miss Anna Hubbard, daughter of the late Dr. T. H. Tripler of the American Consulate-General staff of Yokohama, and Mr. F. W. P. Zwagers, agent of the Java China Japan S. S. Line.

Lieut. Commander J. S. Morrell was a passenger yesterday on the s.s. Devanha for London.

Mrs. A. J. Neal sailed yesterday on the s.s. Devanha for Marseilles. Passengers sailing for Hongkong yesterday included Mr. R. S. Norman on the s.s. Sunning, and Mr. E. H. Turner and Mr. H. Nichols on the s.s. Devanha.

As a result of the recent storm which destroyed the autumn crop, the price of rice has taken further leaps. The first quality cereal was quoted at \$13 per picul yesterday.

The first issue of the Constitutional Weekly published by constitutionalists in Shanghai made its appearance yesterday.

Representatives of over 40 local public bodies met yesterday at the Amalgamated Street Unions and decided to hold a reception in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the ninth day of the ninth moon. About 200 dollars

meet the preliminary expenses. Committees were elected for publicity, place of meeting, tickets, refreshments, pictures, boy scouts, police constables, bands and invitation.

The airplane seen circling over the city yesterday afternoon was an Avro machine purchased and towed by Mr. Schelter, of Shanghai. The plane was imported to China some time ago and for a long time lay in godown here, owing to the government's refusal to permit its being passed through the Customs. The firm which imported it finally sold it to Mr. Schelter, who succeeded in getting the plane released.

A coolie loading bales of pressed cotton on his wheelbarrow was killed at the Shanghai and Hongkew wharf Friday when he slipped to the ground and was struck on the head by a bale of cotton.

The sailing of the Siberian steamer Lorestan on her present voyage to Vladivostok will probably afford round-trip passengers an opportunity of visiting Vladivostok for about one week. As at present arranged, the vessel will call at Chefoo on her upward, and probably at Tsingtau on her downward, voyage. The

vessel's sailing announcement on another page shows her to be leaving Shanghai at 4 p.m. Tuesday, August 29.

Gordon Road police Friday night captured one Chinese carrying a fully loaded 5-chambered revolver on Kiaochoo Road. Another Chinese with him escaped after a Chinese police constable had fired one shot at him. The arrested man will be charged in the Mixed Court.

Dependents Of Seamen To Get Reparation Fund

(Reuter's Service)
London, August 26.—Mr. Havlock Wilson has been notified from the Treasury that £5,000,000 of German reparation money has been earmarked for distribution among the dependents of the 17,000 British Merchant seamen who were killed during the war, and that £100,000 is immediately available.

ANFU CLUB AGENT ACTIVE IN NORTH, SEEKS CLEMENCY

Ex-Editor Of Defunct Paper Poses As Anfuite Emissary

(China Press Correspondence)
Tientsin, August 23.—Considerable propaganda is being carried on here for the disposed Anfu leaders by Tseng Wan-tan, formerly editor of the Ta Kung Pao of Shanghai, who was outlawed following the Anfu-Chihli fight in 1920. Tseng, who still has a price on his head, poses himself as a representative of both Mar. clemency for the Anfuite agent, shal Tuan Chi-jui, who is living

in retirement, and General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director of Rehabilitation at Chihliang.

While General Tseng's friend daily deny that Tseng is connected with the former premier in any way whatsoever, Tseng's authority as an agent for the Chihliang director has not been openly repudiated. Those who know General Lu, however, entertain the belief that if General Lu does send a representative to Tientsin, he would send a more reliable man than one whose capture is being sought by the Government.

Tseng is approaching the Chihli chieftains for his freedom. It is reported that large sums of money are being offered the victorious militarists for "military expenses" in order to secure a representative of both Mar. clemency for the Anfuite agent, shal Tuan Chi-jui, who is living

Ta Kung Pao in Shanghai for about two months in Shanghai during the spring of 1920. The paper went out of existence when the Anfuites fell. Tseng was outlawed by a Presidential Mandate branding him as one of the arch criminals which caused the war. He lived in hiding for some time in Haigchow, but came to Tientsin after the Fengtien-Chihli struggle.

SEEK ASSASSIN

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Aug. 25.—The Matin states that the police have received trustworthy information that a German named Guenther belonging to the famous secret organization "Conspi." is in Paris on a mission to kill M. Poincaré. The police are searching for him.

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Nearly every disease has a signal in the rise or fall of temperature. Merciful nature provides it for your information. Even a one-degree temperature, above or below normal, often reveals the nature and extent of an impending attack.

An accurate Clinical Thermometer, which will not vary even a fraction of a degree, should be in every household.

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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are preferred by doctors, nurses and those who know the great importance of accuracy. Every "ZOLOX" is guaranteed in its accuracy, and registers in a half a minute. Each is provided with a lens front which makes the reading easy. Each has a special focusing device, so you can adjust the lens front immediately. The "ZOLOX" is made of specially annealed glass, and supplied in a metal case.

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Most cigarettes contain a blend of several different tobaccos. Old Mill Cigarettes contain one kind only—golden Virginia.

For Virginia tobacco combines in itself all the pleasing qualities that are ideal for cigarettes. It is mellow and sweet and cool and fragrant without a trace of harshness or bite.

You'll find all the delightful taste and aroma of this fine tobacco in Old Mill Cigarettes.

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U.S.A.
Manufacturers



OLD MILL CIGARETTES

Also obtainable in handy slide packets of 10 cigarettes.

China Summer Resorting Follows Certain Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

than they realize to the pioneers who dared face much discomfort to make later enjoyment possible.

The Kuling of today is primarily a rest-cure. We never heard of anybody suffering from nervous prostration as a result of a too giddy life during the course of the summer there. One plays rock, which is a kind of half of one percent bridge, sufficiently diluted to suit the Volstead Act. One attends porch suppers, served on individual tea-tables, adjourning at 9:30; and one slips down the hill to the movies in a matched theater, where the glow of two hundred lanterns under the seats plays in opposition to the glimmer on the silver screen.

AND MOREOVER

But these are not the only recreations in Kuling. There are two hotels where dancing is permitted, provided you assist in picking records and cranking up the phonograph. There is Emerald Pool, where you can swim under the spray of a tumbling waterfall and use the adjacent foliage for a dressing-room. Then there is the more civilized and correct Russian Pool, where a bearded member of the clergy collects ten cents for the privilege of a dip, and where the dressing-rooms are neat little rows of matched compartments. The bathing suits range from the type that you have to look at twice in order to see at all to the long-sleeved, trouserlike variety, which super-discerning ladies tie around their ankles. It struck us that, as a rule, the ladies who are most particular in regard to their bathing attire are ones who would be safe from stares, no matter what they wore.

The favorite all-day pastime in Kuling is sitting on the front porch and investigating the traveling market that moves from verandah to verandah. A person crossing a porch is usually obliged to navigate carefully between piles of linen, rows of soapstone gods and Mandarin coats laid out as stiffly as refrigerated corpses. Meanwhile an excited merchant with a wen on his forehead is trying to sell a green glass bracelet at jade prices, while a youth on the other side of the veranda sells a strip of embroidery at three times

its value, and then tells misale with a catch in his voice that losing so much money will compel the sale of the family chicken-house.

No matter how many resolutions one makes or how imminent the board-bill, a person has about as much chance to escape buying when the wares are spread, as a rook champion has of winning a poker session. One who waves the commercial artist off the doorstep before his barefooted coolie has time to swing the bamboo poles from his shoulders may escape with an intact pocket-book, but he who hesitates is lost. One household thought they would punish a too-insistent pedlar by letting him unpack his wares and then refusing to buy. They did so, and accomplished a horrible revenge by buying twenty-eight dollars' worth.

For those of a more serious turn of mind, the Kuling Landrenters' meeting offered a discussion of the Single Tax that lasted several days. These sessions were a source of considerable worry to the unmarried men. Most of them thought that the Single Tax was a tax on bachelors.

British Debts Due To Allies Says Note

(Continued from Page 1)

her debtors what they owe—not only from Germany, but from her other debtors to whom she loaned money during the war. Let us all send bailiffs around, and at least we will have this compensation—that something like the truth will be re-established and the foolish hypocrisy demonstrated of such formulas as the reconstruction of Europe, which have an idealist allure and only serve to conceal the simple-mindedness or treachery of some and the egoism of most of the others.

This bitterness of expression is not, however, so much caused by Mr. Baruch's article, which has had a warm reception from Andre Tardieu and others, as it is by Lloyd George's statement. In it most Frenchmen seem to see a warning to France that if America consents to easy terms for the British Government will reply with a request to France to pay her dues.

POPULAR MEMBER OF POLICE FORCE IS LAID TO REST

Large Gathering Of Sorrowing Friends At Funeral Of Sergeant Kilkenny

Final rites were held yesterday for Detective Sergt. John J. Kilkenny whose death took place at the Shanghai General Hospital Friday morning following a brief illness. A large gathering of sorrowing friends attended the service that was held at St. Joseph's and followed the body to Bubbling Well cemetery where the burial service was conducted.

The service at the church, at 4 o'clock, and at the cemetery was conducted by the Rev. Father Jacquinet, S.J. of the Sacred Heart Church of Hongkew. In the gathering that attended the funeral were present a large number of members of the Police Department, both foreign and Chinese, many representatives of the various branches of the municipal government and many others who had known Sergeant Kilkenny. A profusion of floral offerings covered the casket.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Municipal Service Club, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watson, Senior and Junior, A. Squad Louza (Div. Reserves), Shanghai Fire brigade, C. I. D. Headquarters staff, French Police, C. I. D. Headquarters (Chinese) Traffic Branch, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Harris, Central Station, Hongkew Station, W. Hongkew Station, Sinza Station, Wayside Station, Yangtzepoo Station, Louza Sgts. Louza Constables, Hongkew Foreign Detectives, North Szechuen Road Station, (foreign) Detective Louza, Sub-Inspector, Hongkew, Harbin Road Station, Gordon Road Station, Municipal Gaol, West Hongkew, Supt. Weatherhead (Gaol), Senior Warder Gaol Staff, Chief Detective Inspector Burnsides, D. C. I. Armstrong, Headquarters officers, J. George and Sinclair, Rosie Spuds, Ma and Ess, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. D. Wegner and Family, A. G. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, J. E. Lemerin, Moray, Mixed Court Staff, C. H. Shield, Mr. and Mrs. Treacher, Chinese Comrades, Louza, (4) Chinese Detectives, Hongkew, Chinese Comrades, Central, C. I. D. Staff, C. I. D. Staff Sinza, Detective Staff Wayside, and the China Press Staff.

WEEKS & Co., Ltd.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS FURTHER REDUCTIONS ON SURPLUS SEASON'S STOCKS

DRAPERY DEPT.	USUAL PRICES	REDUCED PRICES	GENERAL DEPT.	USUAL PRICES	REDUCED PRICES
<i>Sheets, Good Quality, 64" x 90"</i>	\$ 8.00 each	\$ 4.15 each	<i>Spalding's Gold Medal 1922 Tennis Rackets</i>	\$ 37.50 each	\$ 21.00 each
<i>Pillow Cases, Reliable Make, 20" x 30"</i>	2.35 "	1.35 "	<i>American Cabin Trunks, Good Strong quality</i>	38.00 "	27.00 "
<i>Sateens, A few Colours Left</i>	.75 yard	0.35 yard	33 ins.	42.00 "	33.50 "
<i>Ladies' Wool Bathing Costumes</i>	13.50 each	8.00 each	36 ins.		
<i>Ladies' Cotton Bathing Costumes</i>	5.50 "	4.25 "	<i>Utility Tool Sets, With Nine best Tested Steel Tools</i>	4.75 "	3.50 "
<i>Ladies' White Mercerized Hose</i>	2.00 pair	1.00 pair	<i>Hammocks, Best American make in Fine Art Colours</i>	17.50 "	11.50 "
<i>Ladies' White Canvas Shoes</i>	12.50 "	4.00 "	Do.	19.50 "	12.50 "
<i>Tootals White Pique, 40" Wide</i>	3.25 yard	2.00 yard	Do.	28.00 "	18.00 "
<i>White Pique, 27" Wide</i>	1.50 "	1.00 "	Do.	39.50 "	26.00 "
<i>Zephyrs and Calateas</i>	1.00 "	60 "	<i>"Henry Likly" Famous Wardrobe Trunks Stocked in Cabin. Medium and Extra Large Sizes</i>	135.00 "	99.00 "
<i>Sunshades, Only a Few Left</i>	10.50 each	6.00 each	Do.	190.00 "	145.00 "
<i>Tableclothes, Good quality Cotton</i>			Do.	250.00 "	190.00 "
<i>Damask, 12 yds. x 12 yds.</i>	8.00 "	5.00 "	Do.	350.00 "	275.00 "
			<i>Best Quality Table Glassware</i>		
			<i>10 Different Patterns to Choose from.</i>		
			<i>All Less 25%.</i>		

FURNISHING DEPT.	USUAL PRICES	REDUCED PRICES	OUTFITTING DEPT.	USUAL PRICES	REDUCED PRICES
<i>Cretonnes, 50 in. Wide</i>	4.25 yard	1.50 yard	<i>White Washing Tennis Belts</i>	\$ 1.50 each	\$ 1.00 each
<i>Coloured Bolton Twill, Printed Border, 50 in. Wide</i>	4.00 "	1.00 "	<i>Tennis Shirts, Cellular</i>	6.75 "	4.75 "
<i>Casement Cloth, Printed Border, 50 in. Wide</i>	2.75 "	1.25 "	<i>Slidewell Collars</i>	6.50 doz.	3.50 doz.
<i>Mosquito Net, 90 in. Wide</i>	1.50 "	90 "	<i>Tennis Shoes, Plimssoles</i>	3.50 pair	2.00 pair
<i>Canvas Deck Chairs</i>	15.00 each	8.00 each	<i>Brogue Tennis Shoes</i>	21.00 "	15.00 "
<i>"Gold Medal" Folding Chairs</i>	20.00 "	10.00 "	<i>Buckskin Tennis Shoes</i>	22.50 "	17.50 "
<i>Rubber Washstands</i>	8.00 "	2.50 "	<i>White Canvas Boots or Shoes</i>	9.50 "	5.50 "
<i>Camp Folding Tables</i>	16.00 "	5.00 "	<i>Dress Shoes and Pumps</i>	9.50 "	5.50 "
<i>Camp Chairs, Strong Canvas Seats</i>	6.00 "	2.00 "	<i>White All Wool Tennis Socks</i>	2.50 "	2.00 "
<i>Strong Folding Canvas Chairs</i>	16.00 "	4.50 "	<i>"K" Polish, Black, Brown and White 3 tins for</i>	1.50 "	1.00 "
<i>The "Goddard" Portable Hammock Bed</i>	45.00 "	5.00 "	<i>White Serge, 60" wide</i>	15.00 yard	7.50 yard
			<i>Colored Striped Silk Shirts</i>	15.00 each	10.00 each
			<i>Silk Pyjamas</i>	21.00 "	12.50 "
			<i>Navy Bathing Costumes, A.S.A. one piece</i>	3.50 "	2.50 "
			<i>Navy Bathing Costumes, two pieces</i>	4.50 "	3.50 "

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TANG NOMINATION AGAIN SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT

For Third Time, Bill For New Premier Forwarded To Peking Legislature

(Doh Tong News Bureau)

Peking, August 26.—The bill nominating Mr. Tang Shao-yi as Premier was for the third time sent to Parliament today. The two dominating cliques, Chen-Wei-hui and Yiyue-sha, are actively campaigning for the passage of the bill in order to resist the interference of General Wu Pei-fu with the Cabinet question. They are determined that the bill must be passed no matter whether Mr. Tang will accept the premiership or not.

Chang Yac-tseng and Lo Sun, the two Cabinet members strenuously opposed by General Wu, have openly declared that they would not resign unless dismissed by the President. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the retiring Acting Premier, favors the nomination of Mr. Tang Shao-yi and proposes that the Cabinet resign en bloc as a matter of course. Chang and Lo, however, oppose the resignation and contend that before the settlement of the Tang nomination, there is no necessity for the resignation.

The cabinet struggle is again on between the supporters of Chang Shao-tseng and Sun Hung-yi, while President Li desires to compromise the situation by appointing Dr. Y. K. Wellington Koo to the post.

General Wu Pei-fu has ordered his two agents in Peking, Li Chong-chang and Yang Yung-ze, to return immediately to Loyang and at the same time instructed Kao Shih-hung, Minister of Communications, to refrain from resuming office at present.

The strike among the employees of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has become general and is effecting the staff of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Kao Shih-hung favors armed suppression of the strikers, while President Li proposes an amicable settlement. Kao maintains that the strike is instigated by the old Chiao-tung clique as a weapon to force his hand.

CLUBWOMEN GIVE SUCCESSFUL FETE

The Southern Division of the American Women's Club Fair was hostess at a successful garden fete given yesterday afternoon on the grounds of Dr. Fearn's Sanitarium. Mah-jongg was the most popular recreation of the afternoon, though bridge, tennis, and dancing were also provided for.

The hostesses of the affair were Mrs. E. C. Cunningham, Mrs. C. S. Upson, Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. R. H. Himmrod, Mrs. J. P. Kimball, and Miss Christine England. Mrs. Dawson was in charge of the tennis and Miss Margaret Powell of the dancing. Mrs. M. Koshina and Mrs. Peyton-Giffin added another recreation to the occasion by reading fortunes. The funds from the fete are to be devoted to the booths of the Southern Division in the fair to be held next October.

Mrs. Cunningham, president of the Southern Section, and Mrs. Himmrod, vice-president, were in general charge of the festivities and, with all those assisting, are to be congratulated on the pleasant afternoon afforded the guests. During the fete four mah-jongg tables, donated by Tai Chung & Co., were raffled, the successful numbers being: 0, held by Mrs. T. B. Brown; 11, held by Mrs. Tayton, and 30 and 50, by Mrs. Trumper.

Anna Pavlowa



"The Incomparable" Pavlova Coming To Olympic Theater In November

All local lovers of the drama, music and the poetry of motion are looking forward with much pleasurable anticipation to the forthcoming visit here of Anna Pavlova and her famous Russian ballet, which is to open a season at the Olympic Theater on November 2.

With Pavlova this season are many of the artists who have been with her throughout the period of her world successes and several new dancers who have won flattering praise during recent engagements.

The development and progress of the Pavlova Ballet Russe covers a period of eleven years, during which time Pavlova has taken that organization on seven North American and continental tours and her manager, A. Stok, declares that the ballet this season is not only larger this year than ever before, but is of a higher excellence of personnel. One important addition to the great dancer's support this year is Alexander Volkov, one time idol of the Imperial Opera at Moscow, who succeeded the famous Mordkin as Pavlova's dancing partner.

Two members of the staff who have given valuable co-operation to Pavlova for years are Mamontsky, who has been ballet director of the organization during the greater part of its existence, and Theodore Stier, musical director, who has held the baton over the orchestra and ballet for eleven years. Two girls discovered and trained by Pavlova and who have won to high distinction in her company, are Hilda Butsova, whose toe dancing has been a matter for marvel ever since her childhood, and Muriel Stuart, an exponent of other styles of dancing equally popular. Two notable male dancers added to the Pavlova forces this year are Messrs. Vaginovsky and Zalesky. Other well known names to be found among the ballet are those of Miles, Coles, Friede, Glynde, Lake, Fedorova, Griffith, Bartlett, Rodgers and Jones and of Messrs. Domoslawski, Kunovich, Algeranoff and Alexandroff.

Among the ballets which will be presented here it is announced will be "Amarilis," "Flora's Awakening," "Autumn Leaves," "Snowflakes," "Chopiniana," "Mexican Folk Dances," "The Magic Flute," "Polish Wedding," and others.

Shantung Envoys Discuss R'y Values

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, August 26.—The meeting of the Sino-Japanese Commission yesterday discussed inconclusively the questions relating to the values of the railway properties.

The Japanese commissioners submitted inventories of the light railways and those connecting with the mines, also an inventory of the construction materials bought by the railway department in accordance with the 1922 budget. This was referred to the subcommittee.

Rail Strikers In North Back On Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 26.—The Magistrate's negotiations yesterday failed but yesterday evening a deputation from Changhsintien visited Peking and reached an agreement with Mr. Chow Chih-hen, Chief of the Railway Department, by which the men agreed to resume work this morning.

The Peking-Hankow service is normal today.

TANG RENOMINATED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 26.—President Li Yuan-hung again forwarded his nomination of Mr. Tang Shao-yi as Premier to Parliament yesterday, having eliminated the reference to his own retirement.

The nomination was placed on the agenda for Wednesday next.

REBELS ROUTED

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 25.—With the capture of Kinsale and Dunmanway by the National forces, the regular no longer hold any posts in Cork.

These Styles of Union suits made from A. B. C. CLOTH will relieve your children from this hot spell \$1.35 and \$1.75 per suit



Boy's sailor suits from A. B. C. Cloth \$2.00 per suit

Made by THE A. B. C. MILL

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Tel. W. 2920

Retailers: WING ON CO.

SINCERE CO.

There's something about them you'll like

A full page ad could promise no more



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TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD:

We recommend these "servants" as being faithful, reliable and never known to display bad temper.

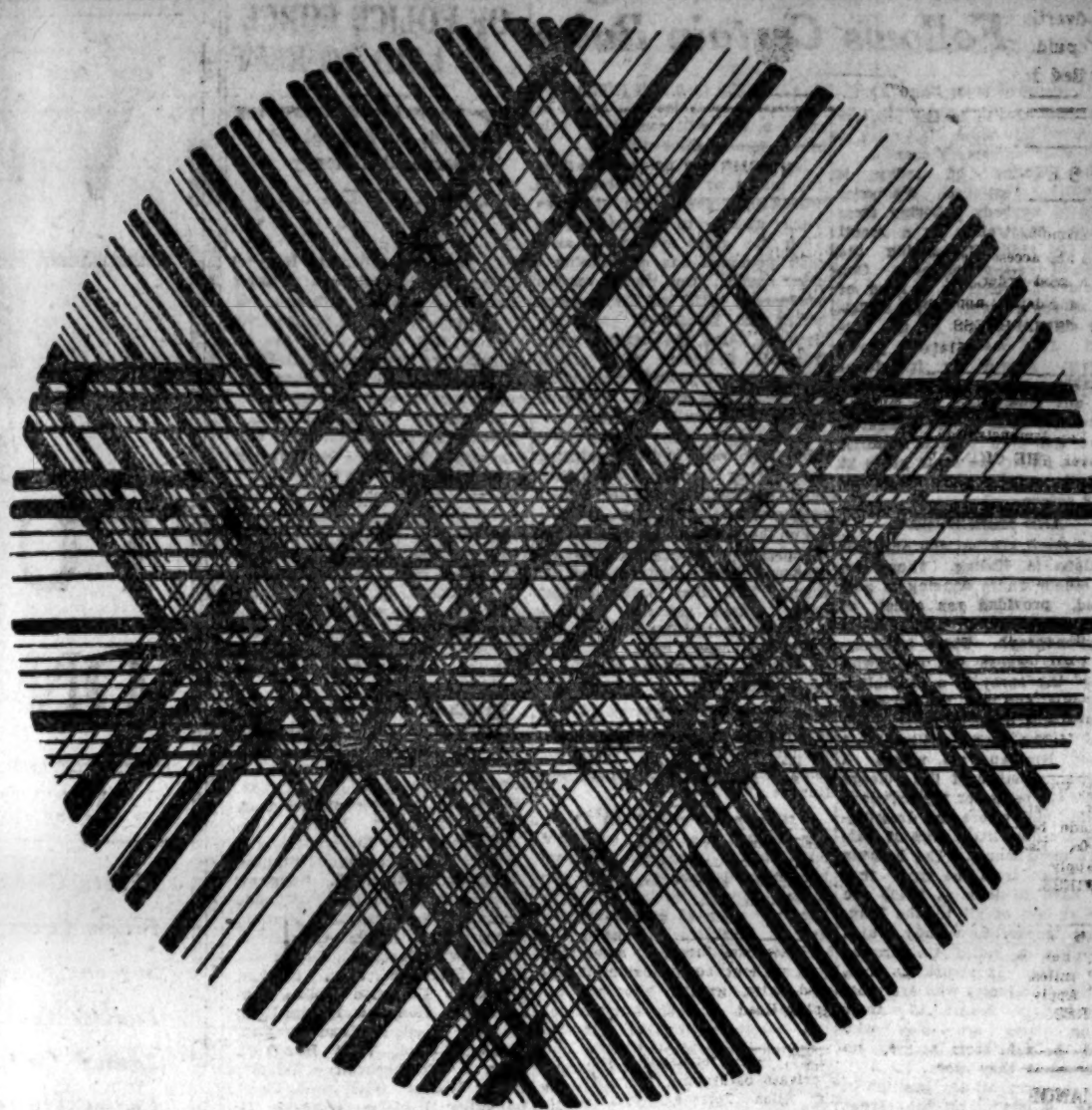
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SHANGHAI

Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Tel. Central 778



THIS IS NOT A NEW PLAID!

CAN YOU READ IT?

Hold it on a level with your eyes, about two inches away from the right hand corner close one eye and read along the lines. Then turn it to the right and read the next and once again.

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24 Nanking Road

'Phone C. 662-3. Sundays and after office hours N. 663.

STAFFORD AUTOMATIC LOOMS



For Silk and Cotton Fabrics

The Stafford Loom is Built to withstand severe service. Its simplicity, accessibility of parts and ease of operation are a few reasons why it is used by some of the most representative weaving mills in America.

The Stafford Loom can now be supplied with either shuttle or bobbin changing automatic features.

We have sample Looms in operation in our show room at 8, Ningpo Road, Customers are cordially invited to inspect these rooms.

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Wah Chang Trading Corp.

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Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
60 Cents

USED CARS

SALE—Second-hand Overland, complete tools and accessories, recently painted, in good order, cheap. For inspection and details apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

51419 A 30

FOR SALE, Buick six in perfect condition. Five new tires. Bargain. For demonstration advice Box No. 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

51430 S 1

WANTED—Second hand Ford touring car. Must be cheap. Address Box No. 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

51427 A 30

FOR SALE, one five seater Ford sedan, just overhauled and painted. Engine and tyres in excellent condition. Price 700 taels. Apply to Rep. Admiral Bayle, Tao Tuck Lee No. 22 for trial 12 to 6 p.m.

51430 A 31

FOR SALE, Willys-Knight limousine 7 seater, very little used, special trade body. Will accept Tails 2,000. Easily worth 1,000 more. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

51395 S 3

FOR SALE, a Jordan limousine can nearly new having only done about 500 miles. Will sell very cheaply. Apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

51379 A 29

EXCHANGE AND MART

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop," 129 Szechuen Road.

50769

RICKSHAW covers and tubes at resp. \$14 and \$4 per pair. Best quality in market. Netherlands Gutta-Percha Company (Singapore Rubber Works), 17 Museum Road.

51348

WHITE Cellular Shirting suitable for Summer and Tennis shirts 27 inches wide about 30 yards long \$11.00 per piece. Mens. Probat Hanbury and Co., Ltd., 10 Nanjing Road.

T. F. 3

CREDIT

Our System Will Prevent CREDIT LOSSES. WEEKLY REPORTS ON BAD ACCOUNTS. CREDIT INFORMATION ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS. Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.

CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC. (15th floor) Lat Pau Bldg. 95 Szechuen Road. Phone C. 6746 & 7134. Cable Address: "CHARDISH."

For Sale GLASS SAND and GLASS STONE. Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.

PARTICULARS apply to C. EDDIE & Co., Sole Agent, A-153 Broadway, Shanghai. Phone 27, 129.

TSINGTAO 1922 SEASON. The Hotel Pension-Seaside, has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 30 rooms, a large dining room with verandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.

Tel. Adr: MONTEEN.

Office Buildings for Rent. We beg to offer for rent the following office buildings adjoining ours: Nos. 202 and 203 Shantung Road, corner Kiangling Road, and Nos. 434 and 435 Kiangling Road, corner Shantung Road (behind the Cathedral). Each building to be let as a whole containing three floors approximately 3,000 sq. ft. of show room and office space besides a flat roof. Above buildings are to be let under very favorable terms for a short or long period as may be desired. Apply

RICHTER & CO., LTD. 204 Shantung Road, corner Kiangling Road.

51376 A 29

ROOMS TO LET

VACANT—1st September, very comfortably furnished room, with private bathroom. Overlooking Bubbling Well Road. Excellent meals and service. Very quiet and select. Tel. West 2544, or apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

51405 A 30

TO LET, well-furnished big room with verandah. Apply to Mrs. Donsoff, 15 Range Road.

51401 A 30

TO LET: Very nicely furnished bed-sitting with verandah, meals served in room, private family, near French Club, 486, Rue Auguste Boppa. Phone West 2545.

51371 S 8

HOLLYWOOD, 301, Avenue Joffre, large airy room, good board, large garden, tennis, nice refined home. Tel. W. 2437.

51304

FOR RENT, 2 furnished double rooms with board, private bath, rooms, hot running water. Modern plumbing. Next to the French Park, 328 Rue de l'Observatoire.

51361

TO LET, furnished rooms, one large with verandah, \$35.00, one smaller, \$20.00. French Concession, 52, Rue Baron Gros.

51303 A 30

TO LET, two well furnished rooms, with or without board, bathroom attached with geyser. Apply 3, Kungping Road.

51280 A 27

TO LET, well furnished rooms with private bathrooms. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden.

51285 A 27

TO LET, at once my comfortable room, with private bath, full board, suitable for friends or bachelors, also on Sept. 1st, one front room for married couple. Telephone North 63, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

51284 A 29

TO LET, luxuriously furnished rooms, each with separate bathroom attached. Hot and cold water at any time. Use of telephone. Apply 139 Range Road.

51288 A 31

TO LET, Near Race Course, comfortably furnished suite of two rooms, bathroom and verandah, also single room with private bathroom. Full board and all modern conveniences. Please apply to No. 16, Welhalwei Road.

51197 S 1

COMFORTABLE room for married people, also single rooms. Good table. Moderate charge. Quiet neighbourhood. Near tram. Telephone. Apply 59E, Range Road.

51374 S 1

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with verandah, and geyser, comfortable accommodation. Immediate occupation. Apply personally or by letter to 87, Broadway. Phone N. 2694.

51339 A 31

FRENCH Concession. One or two well furnished rooms. Board optional. Meals could be served privately. Apply 19, Route Doumer, daily from 5 p.m.

51265

FRENCH BOARDING HOUSE. Pension of Famille Française, 375, Avenue Joffre. Phone West: 404. Small and big rooms, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

51378 A 29

TO LET, one large room with board, well furnished, with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to 5, Young Allen Terrace.

51337 A 27

VACANT, for bachelors only, from the 1st of September, one comfortably furnished double, or single, bed, sitting room with bathroom. Hot and cold water. Telephone. Garden, etc. Between the French Club and the Race Course. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

51355 A 27

SINGLE and double rooms, private bathroom, 75-80 to 200 with board, without board optional, 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2556.

51319 S 1

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well-furnished room with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or phone West 805.

51281 A 29

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE for rent 200, S. Chengtu Road. Three rooms, (two bedrooms), store room, kitchen, both servants room. Rent Tls. 40. Key money Tls. 100. Fixtures \$240 or best offer. Telephone N. 721 or W. 3177 for appointment.

51431 A 23

TO LET, house, suitable for hotel, garage etc., corner Haining and Chapoo Roads. Apply Sunlight Bldg. 41 North Szechuen Road.

51392 S 1

TO BE LET the premises No. 10 North Szechuen Road, corner of the Haining Road, opposite the Apollo Theatre. For particulars apply to compradore office, Moorhead, Hulse and Robinson. Tel. C. 4831.

51385 S 1

TO LET, unfurnished house. Rent Tls. 50. Wayside district, available Sept. 1st. Furniture optional. Apply Box 200 or offer. Apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

51398 A 27

FOR RENT, Modern five room furnished house in Frenchtown. Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

51323 A 30

HOUSE TO LET 7 roomed house, large garden, observatory, Medhurst Road, Western district. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 121, Szechuen Road. Phone Central 1119.

51279 S 2

HOUSE TO LET. New 4 roomed house with attic, hot and cold water. Tongshan Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 121, Szechuen Road. Phone Central 1119.

51279 S 2

HOUSE TO LET. New 4 roomed house with attic, Kiangwan Road, opposite to the Park. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 121, Szechuen Road. Phone Central 1119.

51279 S 2

HOUSE FOR RENT. Small house, three rooms, kitchen and bath, neatly furnished, rent \$25.00, furniture and fixtures valued at \$750 for quick sale. Investigate, 522, East Hanbury Road.

T. F.

NEW RESIDENCES in Western district with tennis and garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation 1st September. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to the SHANGHAI TRUST COMPANY, No. 9 Ningpo Road.

51073 S 1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, from September 15, 4-5 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, garden, garage, Western district or French Concession. Address Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

51408 S 2

WANTED to rent 5 or 6 roomed furnished house, all modern conveniences, garage, garden. French Concession or Western district. Address C. H. French, care Andersen, Meyer & Co.

51402 S 1

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

CAPITAL TO INVEST. Advertiser has available Tls. 60,000 to combine with additional capital for investment in any good paying enterprise. Will consider proposals from concerns contemplating expansion. When replying, state line of business of any other special feature of interest. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

51364 A 27

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE fine residence Yu Yuen Road purchased by owner to live in himself, this year remodeled all panelling and decorated by Messrs. Weeks & Co. now for sale as owner is leaving China. Area nearly 4 mow, tennis court, well laid out garden with shrubbery, plants, garage, servants' quarters. Modern house, 3 rooms ground floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms first floor, 2 rooms attic. Hot and cold water, flush toilets, enclosed verandahs, beautiful furniture. Can be purchased with or without furniture, willing to sell furniture at valuation by any reputable valuer. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

51412 A 27

FOR SALE, furnished house in excellent locality in Hongkong, 7 large rooms. Very cheap. House can be taken over without furniture. Please address Box No. 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

51376 A 29

How the Little Old WISE Man Enabled Them to Sell the USED Furniture



SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED an experienced man to take charge of a paint factory. Give experience in reply. Address Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

51428 A 27

WANTED a foreign teacher to teach English, 2 hours daily, 5 days per week. (Time optional) in a Chinese school at North Szechuen Road (N. to Range Road). State salary expected. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

51406 A 30

PRIVATE secretary knowledge stenography and simple bookkeeping, filing. State education, experience, salary desired. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

51391 A 27

WANTED a smart Chinese lady who has experience in selling sewing machines. Good paying and commission for a right one. Apply the Liengyi Mercantile Co. 11 Soochow Road.

51394

WANTED a middle school graduate of mission schools to teach English and mathematics in a boy's school. Apply to 54, Yangtzepoo Road.

51385 A 27

WANTED: Qualified English teacher, man or woman, Mission Middle School for boys, Nanking. Apply to Room 10, 4 Quinsan Gardens.

51372 A 27

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED from September first or soon as possible, furnished or unfurnished flat, three or four rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

51353 A 27

GODOWNS, TO LET

CENTRA location. For rent approximately 900 square feet godown space. Apply to Belling and Leather Products Ass'n Inc., 5 Nanking Road.

51334 A 31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, Suite of two office rooms on first floor of the Ben Building, Area 520 square feet. Rental includes light, water, etc. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building.

51400 A 30

OFFICES to let, ground floor, 14 and 16 Canton Road, all space ground floor No. 16 and half space No. 14, containing about 4,500 square feet, will let as a whole or will subdivide, rent reduced. Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee Road.

51395 S 3

ONE large, light and airy, front office room at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Moderate rent. Please apply to telephone C. 6740.

51329 A 27

OFFICES TO LET: In modern up-to-date building, excellent location, either in suites or in loft to be subdivided by tenant, hot and cold water service at all times, location near Bund. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

51354 A 27

TWO large airy office rooms to let in Central district. Quiet location. Terms very moderate. Address Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

51356 A 27

OFFICE SPACE for rent. Very desirable office space on Nanking Road in the center of business district. Available for occupancy at once. For further information apply to the Electric Equipment Company, 50 Nanking Road. Telephone C. 4757.

T. F. 42

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiangling Road.

T. F. 14

SITUATIONS WANTED

A St. Mary's graduate desires to teach Chinese or Shanghai dialect. If ladies or couple wish to learn. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

51415 S 1

YOUNG Esthonian lady wishes a chance to educate children. Speaks English, Russian, German. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

51417

EXPERIENCED Chinese stenographer with knowledge of general office work, desires permanent position. Willing worker. Low salary accepted. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

51425 A 29

CHINESE youth, with good knowledge of English and typewriting, desires commencing position in office. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

51421 A 27

IMPORT, export and engineering assistant, with experience in India and Japan desires immediate position. Efficient and well recommended. Reply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

51403 A 29

COMPETENT American stenographer desires position. No objection to outposts. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

51393

EUROPEAN with twenty years experience in Shanghai wishes position as collector. Can give H. K. and S. Bank guarantee. Salary and commission. Shanghai or outposts. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

51375 A 29

EXPERIENCED accountant (Chinese), energetic and assiduous, desires change. Understands all intricacies connected with accounts, able to handle business correspondence. Address Box No. 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

51361 A 30

AMERICAN woman, expert typist, experienced general office work, filing, etc. desires position. Address Box No. 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

51340 A 27

WANTED position as supervising civil engineer. Experience in all kinds of steel construction as well as of concrete and reinforced concrete works. Working independently with full responsibility. Engagement at least for one year. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

51351 A 27

YOUNG Chinese of honest character and industrious disposition seeks position as typist. Can write simple shorthand. Will start with modest salary. Good reference. Please reply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

51241 A 27

MISCELLANEOUS

THE concert party H. M. S. Bee would be very grateful for any discarded clothing male or female for use in their entertainments. Address Hon. Sec. Concert Party c/o 26 The Bund.

51381 A 27

PROFESSIONAL

BOXING. Lessons in boxing required. Only one competent to give scientific instruction need reply. Address Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

51355 A 27

CLASSES in general commercial instruction including stenography, typewriting, elementary and higher accounting, will be started during September by American, thoroughly experienced in these subjects. Day and evening classes. For particulars, reply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

51342 A 30

LESSONS given in "Gregg" shorthand and typewriting. Prepare yourself during spare time for position that will lead to increase in salary. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

51323 A 37

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats, Woomung and 3 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 291.

T. F. 3

"UTOPIA" KNITTING WOOL. Ask for Samples of Fifty Knitting Shades. "Beatbrand," "Minerva," Books & Oriental Sales, 79 Range Road.

51370 S 3

FOR SALE—One new 12-15 horse power kerosene stationary engine, cheap. Address Box No. 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

51431 A 30

FOR SALE—One six horse power electric motor, new, 250 Volt, 100 cycle. Address Box No. 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

51422 A 30

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, excellent condition, also 1 large Victrola, incl. 30 records. Both almost new. Apply The Globe Express Co. 14 Museum Road.

51407 A 30

FOR SALE: A few white Wyandotte and White Leghorn Cockerels, from pure bred imported birds. Apply 21 Connaught Road.

51410 A 27

HOUSE BOAT for sale. Comfortably roomy. 4 bunk house boat, leak throughout. Further particulars, address Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

51399 S 1

FOR SALE, ACE 4 cylinder motor cycle and side-car, Dynamo lighting. Guaranteed to be in sound condition. Side-car new two months ago, fitted with switchboard and 35 ampere battery. Tyres in good condition. Large assortment of new spares. Tails 600. Apply to W. S. Harvie, c/o Harvie, Cooke & Co.

51377 S 1

FOR SALE, Stewart, three and one-half ton truck. Purchased new, December 1921. For Tails 4500. Perfect condition. For details ask The Commercial and Credit Information Bureau, or telephone Central 2131.

51358 A 29

ALEXANDER Hamilton business course for sale. Complete set, 34 practically new, well bound, books. Original cost of course, \$125.00 gold. Sale price \$90.00 Mex. Mission Book Company, 13 N. Szechuen Road.

51380 A 29

FOR SALE, One "Kestrel" and Easer Surveyor's Transit with half arc attachment. Practically new. Also one Levelling Rod. This is a bargain for anyone requiring a first-class instrument willing to pay cash. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

51357 A 31

MAH-J

MARKS HAVE WILD DAY, ADVANCE TO 11,000 TO POUND

Favorable Rumors On Reparations Cause Recovery

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 25.—A tense diplomatic struggle among the Slavs, Germans and Italians has begun in consequence of the almost desperate situation in Austria.

Dr. Seipel, the Austrian Chancellor, visited Prague and Berlin to seek help to prevent the collapse of Austria and is now conferring with Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, at Vienna on the same matter.

France is most closely watching developments. The French are opposed to the union of Austria with Germany or Italy but it is reported that they would favor the union of Austria with the Slav States composing the Little Entente but this is impossible owing to the attitude of Italy, who threatens to intervene if Austria falls into a revolution or attempts to unite with Germany or the Little Entente.

It is stated that Signor Schanzer made this threat at the London conference, when Mr. Lloyd George told him that it might mean war.

London, August 25.—In the course of wild fluctuations German marks here today went to over 11,000 to the pound (£), then rallied to 7,500 on favorable rumors regarding the reparations question and finally closed with sellers at 9,000 to the pound.

Berlin, August 25.—In the course of his conference with the deputation from the trade unions which called on him yesterday to urge energetic measures to prevent the collapse of the whole economic life of the country, the Chancellor Dr. Wirth stated that the Reparations Commission had rejected the offer to create a reserve fund in foreign currency which would be at the disposal of the Entente should Germany default as regards wood and coal deliveries and added that the negotiations in respect of coalmines and forests were proceeding.

London, August 26.—The Daily News' Belgrade correspondent states that the Governments of the Little Entente have decided to assist Austria financially.

Berlin, August 25.—It is officially announced that the semi-official negotiations between Sir John Bradbury and M. Mauciere and the Government have concluded with an arrangement which substantially consists of Germany guaranteeing future deliveries of coal and timber by bills on large German industries. The members of the Reparations Commission have departed for Paris, where they will submit the results of their mission to their colleagues.

London, August 26.—Reports from Berlin regarding the situation between the Reparations Commission and the Cabinet somewhat conflict. It is indicated today that the discussions are not entirely concluded and that although an agreement has up to the present not been reached Germany is preparing new proposals for submission.

Swatow Relief Fund

Received in memory of the late Sergeant John James Kilgenny:
K. Menju \$5 P. Tizon \$5

The Judas Of The Stockyards



The Judas of the Stockyards.

THIS fifteen-year-old Angora goat is called the "Judas of the Stockyards" because he is used by the Morris Packing Co., in Chicago, to decoy the lambs and sheep to follow him into the slaughter houses. He starts his

Motorless Plane In Air Three Hours

(Reuter's Service)
Berlin, August 25.—The glider competition in the Rhoeun mountains has terminated, with a new record by Hentsen, who exceeded three hours in flight. He landed 350 metres above the starting-point.

S. A. REVOLUTION

(Reuter's Service)
London, August 25.—According to advices from Valparaiso intercepted messages from Cuzco, Peru indicate an outbreak of a revolution there. Two regiments have been ordered in that direction to restore order.

U.S. WORKERS TO RUSSIA

(Rosta News Agency)
Moscow, Aug. 20.—A steamer has brought to Petrograd 160 American workmen with tools, provisions, etc. These workers are going to the South to operate factories.

BAN LIFTED

(Rosta News Agency)
Moscow, August 20.—A Government decree permits the opening of private and co-operative pharmaceutical laboratories and factories.

BIG SHOE ORDER

(Rosta News Agency)
Moscow, August 20.—The Petrograd Treugolnik rubber factory has received orders from Poland for large quantities of rubber shoes.

JAPAN TYPHOON BRINGS DEATH TO MANY, IS REPORT

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, August 26.—In succession to the typhoon, which swept over the North-eastern part of Japan the morning of the 23rd, torrential rainfall has been experienced since last night, with the consequence that the districts of Minami Senju, Honjo and Fukagawa of Tokyo have been flooded and the "Great Bridge" of Senju is now in a dangerous condition, as drifting timbers with surging torrents of the River Arakawa are dashing against it. The police, as well as members of the local young men's association, are day and night doing their utmost to guard against emergency.

The traffic on the Tokaido Main Line was interrupted for a time owing to landslips at various points in the district of Shizuoka, which have been caused by the heavy downpour. About two-thirds of the city of Shizuoka has been inundated by the rise of the River Toe.

Four fishing boats with 250 men are missing off the coast of Shizuoka Prefecture.

The whole of Haramachi town in Hokkaido has been flooded and over 300 people are missing. Moreover, throughout all prefectures in the Kwantu and Tohoku Districts, serious damage has been done to crops.

Special Sale of Books and Stationery

Making room for new stock

Children's Books

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Deutsche China Nachrichten

ERSTE NUMMER FREITAG, DEN 8 SEPT. 1922.

Einzige Deutsche Zeitung in China

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chinesischen und einen amerikanischen Teil.

Erscheint jeden Freitag Abend

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im Umfange des früheren Ostasiatischen Lloyd's. Dagegen enthält unsere Zeitung keine chinesische Politik und Nichts was der Leser schon früher in den hiesigen Tageszeitungen gelesen hat. Wir wollen ein Bindeglied zwischen Deutschland und China in wirtschaftlicher, technischer und kultureller Beziehung sein durch zahlreiche, von den bedeutendsten Männern in der Heimat fuer uns geschriebene Artikel. Ausserdem natuerlich die Chinesen, Frauen und Maenner, zu einer engen Gemeinschaft hier draussen zusammenschliessen.

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Redaktionsschluss: Dienstag Mittag, den 5ten Sept., Buero offen von 9-12, 2-5.

Sprechstunde des Redakteurs: 5-6

Um zahlreiche Abonnements, Anzeigen

Anregungen, Beitrage und Eingesandte bittet

der Herausgeber der

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Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

XXIII
Night, May 6.
Hsiao Kao Chiao.
T ONIGHT our caravan is resting in a clean inn. Rice is cooking over the green bamboo fires and the smoke hangs in heavy layers about the court. The sickly tang of opium indicates that the mafoos have begun their nocturnal iniquities. Inside we are treated to the pungence from the incense burning before the family gods. Outside the mafoos are munching, and all is tranquility except the winks.

Our order of travel has changed for the better. We have discarded the canteens, and shun the sheds where a green liquid is served in lieu of tea. There is a bubbling spring at almost every bend in the trail. Just pure, cold water is a blessing. One need not glance anxiously upward to discover a possible contaminated source. Nor need he boil the water, and then saturate it with drugs. Here even the earth seems clean and virginal, which is rare in China, fertilized as it has been through the ages. Flash and I have become true vagabonds in that we love nothing better than to lie full length under the pine trees, without the discomforting fear of absorbing some disease of unmentionable character.

Caravanning has become a leisurely ramble through Paradise. Beauty is everywhere. Often we round the trail on to a scene so intensely beautiful that the sense of wonder amounts almost to a breathless pain. Somehow we did not expect to find the scenery so thrilling in China. But there it is—high cliffs, waterfalls, close-ups of red pomegranates and wild roses in profusion, or distant vistas of purple mountains fading into blue and white of the snow caps. One gets in the mood to see pixies twirling through the pine trees, or Pan playing his pipes as he is ever pictured in Arcadia. Theoretically must have imagined some such region as this for the scenes of his pastorals. One cannot help but wonder what one of the famous scenic poets would have written about these scenes in which rice paddies, pine trees, and snow caps blend and harmonize.

WHERE ONLY MAFOOS ANNOY
We get off with the sun in the morning to have time to take pictures of scenes of compelling interest. What lies ahead is of only a light concern; what is behind matters not at all. That feeling of "maskee" is the true, the blissful Hippocrene in the experience of vagabondia. Flash and I hope the mode of travel in heaven is with the caravan.

Only fly, however, continues to kick in the olivament; and that is the unromantic essence of practicality which makes the warp and woof of the fabric of the mafoos' soul. He is a queer animal, awake to nothing but indulgence in his favorite vice. To him the caravan is but a string of mules to be driven over the road in a period between opium pipes. The shorter the period the better. The foreigner is perhaps just as much an enigma to him as he is to us.

He does not understand either the necessity nor the desire to jump into every pool of water that offers a clean swim. And when we reject a dirty, fly-haunted tea shed for a shady tree across the road he is utterly perplexed. He cannot savvy the foreign man's notions.

Thus far we have muddled through with the mafoos on the top. The genus mafoos likes to get to the night halt about two in the afternoon, so the mules can be fed, and he have longer time to gossip with the villagers and indulge in practices for which his breed is peculiar. We have permitted the rush, and fought flies in the ins every afternoon till dark. Today we decided to assume actual as well as potential control of the caravan, and gratify our love of open air and aversion to flies rather than the mafoos' craving for opium.

The battle began at lunch. As usual the chief mafoos had the mules saddled, and bade us step lively. He said we had fifty li to go to the night halt, and could not arrive before dark even if we started immediately. We told him he lied. And we further forbade him to touch the packs until we were ready, which would be exactly three hours after the halt. We lounged, he-sandalled and be-piped, blowing smoke rings heavenward with the lassitude of infinite repose.

PEDESTRIATING PAINFUL.
One urgent reason for a longer noon halt as rest for the mules. Most of them have sore backs. At noon they graze and roll, and seem to have a good time generally when relieved of the ill-fitting saddles. One hour's rest at noon is worth two at night, as far as conserving the energy of the mules is concerned. And we ourselves, are anxious about our feet, which are bruised and swollen from a thousand weary miles of Chinese paving stones. Our boots are about worn through. The hobnails have been pulled out one by one. We may be reduced to coolie sandals, and have to be carried in chairs. May the little god of vagabondia, who has guided us here, preserve us from such degradation!

Flash and I rather fancy ourselves as expert caravaners now. We know that the Rule of the Strong is law. Authorities on the engraving subject of getting on in the wilderness warned us against carrying firearms in China. Said they, weapons invite trouble. Go unarmed, and you will show your good intentions. We bowed, and admitted a faith in humanity. But we also bought a rifle and a dah, the wicked sword of Burma, thinking we could hide them if prejudicial to our welfare. What we were told, in fact, was be meek and you will soothe the savage breast, besides inheriting the earth. We now know what they meant by inheriting the earth. And we are earnestly thankful for the rifle and dah, plus which armament we have ethical epigrams as a last resort.

The Rule of the Strong, as the law of the wolf and the pack, is not learned quickly; Genghis

Khan, our first chief mafoos, cracked the whip over us in a manner not unworthy the great Mongol conqueror. We hoped at his bidding, lay down to rest when he wished, and arose when he called. We even gave him handsome cunsha for the honor he paid us in charging an exorbitant price for his mules. We learned about the genus mafoos from him, and started a campaign of self-determination with every fresh crowd. The Shans on the river cut out of hand, and offered to visit several kinds of refined mutilation on us and then drown us in the Yangtze rapids. We showed color, and drove them with the lash. In the end they turned out to be asses in lion skins.

THE SALUTARY BLUFF
We don't know what we would do if our bluff were called. We do know that our safety depends not so much upon our actual strength as upon the amount of power we keep on display. Which is a ridiculous state of affairs. A little mystery serves to cow the hostile mafoos. He must be kept physically afraid. Sometimes Flash and I throw the packs around single-handed, which is a trick in shifting weights. The mafoos try it, fail, and then marvel. We have often noticed a change in their attitude beginning with the performance of some such "strong man" stunt.

The white man's prestige is a precious something handed down by those who have passed this way before. Every foreigner who comes into remote China should, if possible, add to that prestige. He must at least preserve it. We have found the best method to that end is to be aggressive from the start, take the offensive and drive hard. One must be fair, and keep all promises regarding payment, but not give away one inch of caravan control or he will lose the whole. The mafoos is a hard-boiled creature peculiarly impervious to kind consideration, which he invariably interprets as a sign of weakness. The foreigner with the best intentions, malice toward none and charity for all, may find himself stripped by brigands and left naked by his own mafoos, for nothing more criminal than meekness. The reported seizure of many missionaries in Yunnan and Szechuen makes one more dependent upon his own strength than the palmed arm of the law to right his grievances against the mafoos.

Another resolution we took today, in our general policy of self-determination, was to purge the caravan of all mobile impedimenta. It seems that foreign prestige is a cheap kind of protection. Merchants, riding mules or chairs, generally take an escort which must be paid. When word spread around Huli Chou that a foreign caravan was going north over the Lolo pass there was scramble among all those who had been waiting for a propitious moment to set forth. They fell in behind us at the city gates. Six fat Chin-

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ese in chairs mixed up in the parade, and three equally sleek horsemen lumbered along in the rear. They seemed to be attached to us with an affection which would have been really touching had their motives been less obvious. We would rather have the caravan a single unit which we could handle in event of a brush with the Lolois. To have the road cluttered up with scared silk merchants may or may not attract brigands away from our money box.

DRAWING THE LINE
But we suffered their presence, in silence like saintly martyrs that we are not. Today came the chance for which we had been waiting. Flash and I returned from a swim to see one merchant sampling the lunch Lo-Ma was warming over the fire, and another drinking from the spout of our tea kettle. They didn't seem to object to our camp, and settled down to await the meal. Through Chung we informed them we would complain to the magistrate at Ning Yun Fu if they didn't stay out of our caravan by day and our camp by night. As they are businessmen they were impressed, and made off. We are sorry to do such a thing, which seems selfish. But our stores are dwindling, and the monsoon may trap us in the mountains. And life is a sweet motion when it becomes uncertain as it is now.

Getting under way at Kung Mo Ying this morning was an impressive business. At five o'clock the village constabulary was reported to escort us. We told them to return to their rice paddies, offering cigarettes.

They accepted the smokes, but departed only to the edge of the village. The stalwart commander, an officious somebody of indeterminate rank, stood on guard at the door of the inn. Eight of the soldiers carried rifles, mostly of the matchlock and kindred patents. Two bore massive spears, two waved the red standard, and a lad of ten beat the pigskin drum.

We thanked the officer for his respectful salutes, and asked him again to dismiss the army. But no, escort us he would. Flash and I assured each other and Chung that we were in the hands of the Forty Thieves, and the fate of All Baba's brother was about to be re-enacted in China. There was a thrill of forlorn hope about that march. I carried the rifle, naked and cocked. Flash carried the dah, also naked. Every few minutes he would test the cutting edge like another Dr. Guillotine proving the efficacy of cold steel. The escort marched solemnly, eyes to the front.

We finally exhausted our powers of strategic ingenuity, and resolved to wait for the enemy to open hostilities. Flash marched by the pack containing the money, while I mounted guard over the bully beef—three cans.

Great was our wonder two miles out when the entire army drew up at "parade rest," and dismissed us with a bit of fanfare. The worthy villagers were evidently afraid we were the robbers. So they drummed us out of the precincts. We are properly chastened now. And the Lolois are all ahead. (To Be Continued)

Chin Chin

Our girls will persist in being a wee bit daring. Advice from Paris tell us they are going to cover their knees this winter but ears will be bare.

Bill Shakespeare finished his last letter to the press on the questions concerning riches and the day of the young woman, casually strolled back to his stenog, and dictated: "They draweth out the thread of their verbosity finer than the staple of their argument."

PA JONGG SEZ:
"Ain't it funny none of the barbers ever advertise cut rates?"

Mrs. Dumbelle is just back from Tsingtao with the information that there's nothing new under the sun-burn.

REMARKABLE REMARKS
"Men employ speech only to conceal their thoughts."—Voltaire.

"If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, the whole face of the earth would have been changed."—Blaise Pascal.

"That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man, if with that tongue he cannot win a woman."—Shakespeare.

"There is no mystery so great as that of a happy marriage."—Olenka Walewska.

Didja ever happen to notice the sign on Rue du Consulat: Sanitary and Confectioners

It's almost as good as the young man over in Hongkew who has the sign:

Soy Lee Biscuits
—although that, of course, as we have remarked before, is a dirty crack!

Ah Doo, the tyrant that rules the love cote on Roo Cornay, is a humorist, but, like many other great souls, doesn't know it.

"Tother day he solemnly approached the 'missy' of the 'il nest with the announcement that it was requisite and necessary to get 'ice cream machine.'"

"How come?" sez the 'missy.' "Belong velly hot now and master next door wanchee use every day," sez Ah Doo.

"What's that got to do with it," sez the missy again, "we've only had that freezer three months. Why should we buy a new one because the master next door wants it?"

Ah Doo didn't twitch a muscle when he replied: "Belong he!"

As A. Dumb Bunny has elucidated the months in which we may feel perfectly free from the inquisitive appearances of the pecky shroofs are those that are spelled with a 'q'.

MY MIND
My mind to me a kingdom is; Such present joys therein I find, That it excels all other bliss. That earth affords or grows by kind: Though much I want which most should have,

Yet still my mind forbids to crave. —Edward Lyly.

Ireland's trouble is that she's trying to get a union suit on over her Ulster, sez the Washington Post. That clarifies matters a great deal. We had thought it was merely the wearing of the green.

Now that the American School is about to resume operations, we think it a perfectly fitting and proper time to refute the canard that it was an American School boy that told his teacher there were three kinds of flowers—wild, tame and colkie.

THE FLAPPER'S ANTHOLOGY
A kind of excellent dumb discourse.—Shakespeare.

Ah, there are no longer any children.—Moliere.

She is neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring.—Heywood.

—And had a face like a blessing.—Cervantes.

I am here; I shall remain here.—Marshall MacMahon.

Ye have many strings to your bow.—Heywood.

A rose is sweeter in the bud than in full bloom.—John Lyly.

Of good natural parts and a liberal education.—Cervantes.

Why He Wasn't Stolen Too! (From the Florida Metropolis)

Patrolman J. O. Davis reported today that thieves had stolen his bicycle. Davis was not riding the vehicle at the time, he said.

We (editorially speaking) are not on the water wagon for the same reason elucidated by Habermas. "I," said Habermas, "drink no more than a sponge." LARRY.

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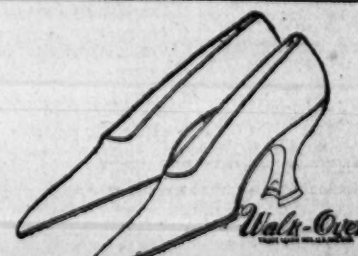
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Echoes From Everywhere

AN APPEAL TO THE IMAMS.

The following is the text of a proclamation issued by the Administration of the Caliphate of Inner Russia and Persia in Ufa last March. Apparently it is typical of many of similar character, and it is reproduced just as it reached the American Relief Administration here.

To the Parish Imams Subject to the Administration.

Oh Moslems! Let there be peace among you, who would show us to do good and prevent you from doing evil. (Koran Lura II, v. 100).

"We all know what a great calamity because of the hunger has befallen the regions of the Volga and the Ural, mostly inhabited by Mahometans. No such thing has ever happened in all the history of humanity. Humanity—loving a merciful Americans have passed over Seas in order to help the famishing in their tragical position. At the present time without stinting either means or pains, these men, purely out of mercy feed the famished with the best produce. We all are obliged not only to thank these people (Americans), but we must as much as it is in our power help them in their good and many-sided work.

"The estates coming from America are destined by the American Administration of Relief (ARA) for the feeding of children. If those provisions, intended, as was said, for the feeding of famishing, innocent children, will appear on the market that will mean that these produce have been stolen somewhere, for they can neither be bought nor exchanged. Let it be known to everyone that all who sell, buy or exchange these provisions not to speak of the responsibility before one's conscience and humanity, will be brought before law and punished at its word. There is no greater crime than to deprive people of the piece of bread, prolonging to them, just at the moment, when with tears in their eyes they cry repeating, 'Help! Help!' May everyone who has not lost his reason think over this.

"Honored Imams! No Mussulmann ought to busy himself with the buying and selling of produce which are given out of the dining rooms to the famished children. No Mussulmann ought to be the cause of tears of innocent beings. It is not an honest business. It is a crime. Let him who himself cannot help, not spoil the work of other men. Such a kind of business is like unto the murder of innocent children with one's own hands. He who buys the stolen things is a comrade of the thief, he who takes in the booty is a comrade of the robber. A helper in a committed crime is also a criminal. Such are the commands of the Koran and of our Prophet. Words such as: 'If it is not I, another will do it,' are unpardonable.

"You, Imams, must unceasingly repeat all this to your parishioners.

"During a visit by the members of the Clerical Administration to the District Supervisor of ARA in Ufa he said, in answer to their prayer for help to the Mahometan Clergy, that when food will be given to the grown-up people, the clergy will be included into the number of those who will receive bread.

"Honored Imams! Do not fail to teach your flock and all the Mussulmanns in general, that any trade—the buying or selling of American estates—is a great crime. Let no Mahometan soil his name by such evil deeds. Your sermon, if it is full of feeling, will not remain without influence.

"The Koran says: 'Who will do good, even so little as one grain, will get his reward.' 'For the Muphti (Signature). 'For the Secretary (Signature)'.
WOLF AND LAMB UP TO DATE

Here is the latest version of the tale of the Wolf and the Lamb.

Taking advantage of the universal disorder the wolf one day left the woods. He met a lamb that quietly grazed in the meadow.

"I'm going to eat you," he said simply. "No use asking explanations. I don't do it out of malice or vengeance. I am a wolf, thou art a lamb, that suffices."

The lamb asked for five

minutes' respite and ran straight

to the seat of the Society for the

Protection of Animals, where it

made known its case. "We are

here," they answered, "to protect

the animals from men, and not

from other animals. If the wolf

wants to eat you nothing can be

done. It is the law."

Filled with despair, the lamb

returned to its doom. On the

way it met an old be-goat, who,

on learning the lamb's misfor-

tune, was seized with great pity.

He took it to his house and

powdered its fleece all over with

pepper until the white lamb had

turned black.

"Go now," said the old goat,

"and don't be afraid."

The wolf waited, full of confidence. It was difficult for him to recognise the lamb, but he snatched at it all the same. Immediately he choked and his eyes filled with tears.

"Get off!" he said, releasing his prey. "There is no longer justice in the world. It is the end of everything."

And, with his tail lowered, he went back to the woods.

What does the fable teach? The answer may be suggested by the circumstance that this version appears in a Bulgarian paper—and Bulgaria is supposed to have had a narrow escape from being depopulated by Greece.

THE SUN IS BLUE

This question "why the sky is blue" is answered by M. L. Houilevigne in his scientific causeries of Le Temps. "All the daylight," he says, "comes from the sun, but it arrives here by different ways. The direct light, that which forms the solar rays, has grown weak by its passing through the atmosphere, slightly for the red light, more so for the blue. The diffused light of the sky, where the blue predominates, is made up of all that the direct radiation lacks. The blue of the sky is taken from the sun itself, and the result is that we do not see the royal star under its true color. If by some miracle, which science will perhaps realize, we could rise about a hundred kilometers above the diffusing layers of the atmosphere the solar disc would appear to us, not white, but bluish, standing out in relief on a black sky, where stars glitter at full moon. In this way it would appear to the 'men in the moon,' if the moon were inhabited.

"And this vision of science perfectly agrees with what we know of the solar temperature. Physicists admit that the radiant surface, the photosphere, is not far from a temperature of 6,000 degrees C; it is, therefore, hotter than the yellowish flame of our gas burners, than the white light of our electric lamps, and than the electric arc itself, whose color is bluish. Now, it is known that the hotter a radiant body is the richer it is in blue and violet. Therefore, the sun is blue."

M. Houilevigne explains that it is the strong absorption of the direct solar light by particles of dust, tiny drops of water that impart to twilight its exquisite colors.

MORE MARRIAGE, FEWER FOUNDLINGS

The French Ministry of Justice recently reported that in the year 1920 there were concluded 623,869 marriages.

The number of foundlings in France greatly decreased last year. It amounted to 2,500, while in 1920 no fewer than 3,700 children were committed to public infant asylums. In the years 1891 to 1903, 6,000 children were abandoned annually by their mothers. The number then dropped from year to year and

from 1909 to 1913 amounted in the average to 3,000 annually.

In an official report the following reasons are given for the decrease of the number: Since the war people are marrying more than before, the number of children born out of wedlock has correspondingly decreased; owing to the high cost of living fewer girls from the country are engaged as servants in the Parisian families, and it was these girls who formerly furnished the greatest part of the foundlings.

THE BIG WHEEL FALLS

The "Grand Roue"—Big Wheel—or "Ferris Wheel," as Americans know it, is no more a part of the Paris skyline.

The big wheel of Paris which has stood in the Champ de Mars for more than twenty-two years, sharing attention with the Eiffel tower as one of the lofty sights of the French capital, was condemned in November, 1920, as unsafe and the work of demolition started. Before long, engineers found that tearing down the big circle was a greater engineering task than the erection of it in 1900 as one of the wonders of the Paris exposition.

The cars were first detached and sent to the devastated regions for homeless families. Next came the very dangerous operation of detaching great girders of steel weighing tons, and lowering them to the ground. As the structure had been erected with a comparatively delicate balance, it became impossible to continue the demolition except by intricate mathematical precision, which might be termed "finding the balance." Flylike workmen, therefore, ascended with paraphernalia to cut off several thousand pounds here and several hundred pounds there, according to the instruction of experts. Little by little Paris has watched the great "roue" disappear. The sons and daughters of hundreds of thousands of American tourists who have already marveled at or "gone up" on the big wheel will now find a more sombre Paris skyline than their fathers and mothers found.

The question is now, How many years before the Eiffel Tower, rising nearly 1,000 feet, will be found unsafe and condemned to destruction?

M. Eiffel, the famous engineer who constructed the lofty pile of structural steel, lived to see it perform valuable service during the war as an observation station

and wireless post. He is still living today to announce that it is almost as sound and safe as the day it was completed and with proper repair from time to time, will continue so for decades.

The Eiffel Tower—like the Woolworth Tower—pays its way by admission charged visitors. Elevators are constantly climbing to the top with an average of 1,000 persons daily. To see Paris lying at its feet costs the tourist five francs.

THE ORIGINAL NC-4

The latest attempt to fly around the world is regarded as a very modern performance. But our grandfathers envisioned regular lines of aerial travel and transportation across the Atlantic. Of course, in those days, as Karl Messner recalls in the New Vienna Courier balloons were not equipped with propellers, rudders or other such equipment, and airplanes were not yet dreamed of. Yet the great adventure of transoceanic flight was seriously planned, and, long ago as it was, there are still those who remember J. Wise and his great balloon.

The project, of course, originated in America, already at that time the land of unlimited possibilities, and after two continents had discussed the matter for months nothing more was heard of it. The thing, however, was thus imagined:

In the summer of 1853 Mr. Wise, an aeronaut of New York, was eagerly bent upon establishing a balloon post to Europe. To this end he wanted to build a balloon 125 feet in diameter. The bag, according to his plan, was to be filled only one-half with gas, as this was sufficient to keep the balloon moving at a vertical distance of 3½ miles from the surface of the earth. The cost of construction was estimated at only \$27,000. The carrying capacity of the half-filled balloon was likewise exactly given: It amounted to 34,375 pounds, i.e., including a sea lifeboat, eight passengers, the scientific instruments, provisions, etc., 10,104 pounds (4,590 kilos), so that there was left 24,271 pounds for mail.

"With such a balloon," Mr. Wise declared, "one could travel comfortably and safely, from New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Vienna—as far as Constantinople."

For the plan brought home conviction. There were, however, lively doubts as to the way of directing and steering the balloon toward the east (from

(Continued on Page 11)

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Guilds Force Down London Building Costs

By Defying "Support Home Industries"
Agitation Big Saving Has Been Made

London.—It is consoling to know that private contractors are prepared to build houses today at a price from £400 to £500 per house less than that quoted for the same type of house 18 months ago. There are quite a number of contributory causes for the reduction, not the least important being the activities of the Building Guilds, which despite tremendous opposition and boycott, are steadily establishing themselves as most of the large industrial unions.

Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if the reduction in the price of houses would have been so great but for the work of the guilds. For although there has been a very perceptible fall in the price of building materials, due to greatly diminished demand for houses at the original post-war high prices, the building contractors showed no real anxiety to adjust the price of houses relative to the fall in the cost of labor, bricks and mortar. Then there had to be taken into consideration the operations of the "ring," concerning which a responsible official of the London County Council stated that asking for tenders had become a farce; the tenders were those which the ring considered to be adequate to meet the case.

PRICES STILL HIGHER.
Home products are still in the neighborhood of 100 percent above 1914 prices, but the guilds have, in the face of the "support home industries" agitation, bought their materials abroad, a policy now adopted by any number of builders' merchants who have abandoned the ring in the scramble and competition for what little work there was to be had. That the combine has been badly shaken is evident from a comparison of the prices operating in October, 1920, and those quoted in April, 1922. At a rough estimate, bricks, lime, timber, cement, slates, have fallen 25 to 30 percent, while light castings for ovens and drain pipes, etc., have fallen even more. And the wages of skilled labor have been reduced from about 2s 4d per hour to 2s, those of unskilled labor from 2s. to 1s. 7d per hour.

The difficulties of the guilds were by no means confined to their inability to obtain materials. The banks were unwilling to stand credit on the slender prospects which the Building Committee lay before them. Building guilds might have remained a beautiful ideal, but for the assistance of the co-operative movement which advanced the necessary money to start operations. It was the Manchester Co-operative Bank which came to the rescue, and it was in Manchester that the first scheme was launched.

FINANCIAL BACKING.
But all the difficulties had not been overcome. True, the committee had secured financial backing and there was an ambitious set of proposals, among which was one that eliminated profit, or, at all events, if any profit was made it went to the community. There still remained to be obtained the sympathy of those who ordered the building of houses. Due chiefly to the advocacy of the Labor members on the Manchester City Council, the Manchester Guild's offer to build a certain type of house for £750 10s., for which private contractors were demanding £1,000 was accepted, the number being strictly limited. The first block of eight guild houses actually worked out at £721 9s. 9d. being a saving of £28 on the original estimate, or a total of £200 for the block, all of which is a saving to the community, for the guild, even where it can improve upon the figures of the original tender, takes no profit to itself.

To produce cheap houses is not the single aim of the guild, that is to say in the "cheap and nasty" sense, as the Manchester City Council officials testify. In many respects the houses are superior in construction and finish to anything built by private contractors. In addition to which there has been an entire absence of friction between the workers and the management, and the working conditions generally have been superior to those enjoyed by other building workers. It is

no exaggeration to say that the Building Guild is more firmly established than most master builders. Like the latter it is suffering from the slump and trade depression generally. According to an official of the Building Guild proposes to ask for a loan while the Furniture Guild will probably require as much or more.

GUILD LITERATURE.
Mr. S. G. Hobson, who has contributed extensively to the literature of Guild Socialism, urges that one way and another the guilds will require at least £50,000,000 for what he describes as the "piece of security." The workers, he says, are usually many millions to secure protection against unemployment, wage reductions and for the maintenance of a certain standard of existence. By far the largest expenditure is due to unemployment, and is based upon the assumption that employment is insecure and sporadic. The aim of the guild is to secure the adoption of the "continuous pay" basis which Mr. Hobson considers must logically follow another fundamental principle, that Labor becomes a first charge upon industry.

Mr. Hobson quotes the Parmoor report as stating that the wage earners spend annually no less than £25,000,000 on industrial insurance, as the price of security. Out of this fund the insurance companies have accumulated £250,000,000. The burden of Mr. Hobson's song is that Labor must seriously consider the question of assuming control of its own insurance, and he calls upon the organized insurance agents to submit schemes for presentation to Congress.

Donald G. Mitchell

"Everybody who has gained experience has observed that most persons—authors included—are disturbers of peace. The human being who tranquillizes his fellow-creatures is rare. Mitchell, from the first, allured his readers with gentleness, and made them calm. Washington Irving spoke of having been drawn toward Mitchell by the qualities of head and heart in his writings, but he did not name them, first of all, that quality of grace which diffuses peace—that blending of dignity and sweetness which is at once the sign and the allurement of natural distinction. Mitchell is a writer who never stands in front of his subject, and who never asks attention to himself. Washington Irving had the same characteristic, and it was natural that they should be drawn together."—William Winter.

Echoes From Everywhere

(Continued from page 10)

America). These interested applied to Mr. Wise for submission.

Mr. Wise replied briefly and to the point: "Nature will allude to that. Through the atmospheric Professor Eady it is proved that three and one-half miles above the surface of the earth a constant wind is blowing from west to east, this being the result of two other air currents, one of which comes from the southwest and the other from the northeast, so that an aeronaut at a corresponding elevation over the surface of the earth could quite as readily travel northwest south-east or directly toward the east. By means of those currents—or, rather, owing to them alone—it could be possible to fly over the Atlantic within twenty-four hours, or perhaps sooner."

But now arose the second difficult question: How was the "flying stagecoach" to return to New York, since the air currents were constantly easterly? Also for this question the clever aeronaut had an answer.

"This," Mr. Wise opined, "did not matter, at least in the first attempts. Suppose even the direct way back through the air was impossible, then we do like Columbus, only we travel all the time in an easterly direction over Peking, Japan, and the Pacific Ocean, back to Broadway in New York."

So much for the American Mr. Wise. A contemporary German critic, however, wrote concerning this project: "The time is past where one may laugh at such an adventurous prospect without thinking that the laughter in a few years renders himself ridiculous for his doubts. It is also seen that the man is not discouraged by obstacles. He intends in the next few months to study the air currents on the American Continent and, should they prove favorable, to undertake the voyage over the ocean. Nor are there lacking in America capitalists to support him, and, as said before, it would be foolish to laugh at a plan which in the near future may come true."

It remains to be added that while Mr. Wise never succeeded in crossing the ocean he did achieve an extraordinarily long flight. In June, 1859, he and three companions ascended at St. Louis and made an unbroken flight on eastward-bound air currents to Jefferson County, N. Y., a distance of 1,150 miles—a long distance record which had never been approximated and which was not exceeded for many years.

"OLD WILL"—MAIS NON!
"There is not the shadow of a reason to call Shakespeare 'Old Will,'" says Le Mercure de France.

"There is perhaps no more commonplace and no more absurd phrase than these words, 'Le vieux Will,' which Victor Hugo was wont to use in his introduction to speaking of Shakespeare. But

Hugo had this excuse—he did not know English. However this may be, the phrase has been employed and is being employed in France at every moment. Only lately a brilliant writer, M. Henri Brisson, wrote in *Conférence*: 'Shakespeare is most assuredly weaker than 'le vieux Will.' It is then a sacred and sanctioned expression.

"However, no English writer has called the author of *Hamlet* 'Old Will.' What would be said if an Englishman were to write 'the old Pierrot' imitating Racine, or 'the old To tor' imitating Victor Hugo? French writers will nevertheless doubtless continue to repeat piously this appellation of 'le vieux Will,' though it would be just as appropriate to replace John Milton by 'le grand Jeannot.' They have not yet thought of this, but as to Old Will the mind has taken its bent, and as some one has said: 'Once the thing is started it is established, it continues.'"

A GERMAN "REPORT"

COURTESY.

The correspondent of the *Neuzeitliche* de Lyon in Wiesbaden publishes an interesting revelation of the mind that reigns in Germany:

The syndicate of French initiative in Wiesbaden, he says, recently informed the burgomaster of the Island Jost that several French families intended to pay a visit of several weeks, and therefore inquired if they would receive lodging and a good reception. The burgomaster replied with the following letter which he hastened to publish in the German press:

"The keepers of hotels and boarding houses have unanimously refused to receive French families. By way of compensation they would gladly welcome any other strangers. We could not permit the French during their residence here, by their very presence, to remind us Germans with what barbarism France has treated our poor country. Numerous Germans of the occupied Rhenish regions visit our health resort. These, our countrymen, who are physically and morally exhausted, instead of enjoying necessary rest would sustain great injury to their health if they had to endure with us the sight of Frenchmen."

And the correspondent adds: "It would have been more politic to avoid this German intolerance and not to furnish the burgomaster occasion for a cheap advertisement."

TENORS, BUT HOTTENTOTS!
There has been much complaint of the scarcity of tenors. These

songsbirds tend, it would seem, to become ever rarer, even in Italy, their country of predilection.

Where, then, are they to be found?

From the Hottentots in South Africa, where all men are endowed with the much desired vocal organ. Not a single bass or baritone voice can be found there. Only the difficulty is not altogether solved.

One cannot imagine, indeed, the Raoul de Nangis of *Les Huguenots*, the Elazar of *La Juive*, the Jose of *Carmen*, the Des Grieux of *Manon* suddenly appearing in the form of a Hottentot.



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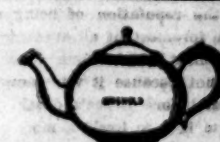
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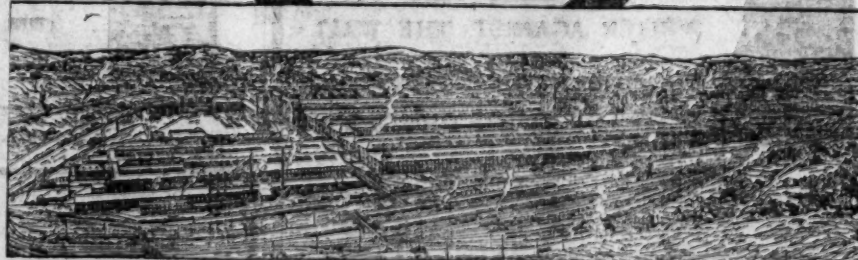


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Weather

Fine and hot weather. Variable breezes and local calms in the North, and in the South. A depression, formed near North Formosa may cause rough weather, on the Eastern Sea and the coasts of Fukien.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (also at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m., Mattins; Psalm 57; Lessons: Exodus xviii, 1-14, Col. iii, 12-iv, 1; Anthem: "Lead me Lord" (Westley); Hymns 218, 308, 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 61; Lessons: 2 Kings, vi, 1-23, Matthew, xvi, 13-end; Hymns 242, 247, 197, 346; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 56; Lessons: 2 Kings 6, Luke 1 57-end; Hymns 4, 224, 220, 207; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Calvin Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. John Darroch, Littles. There will be a short address to children. Chant 30; Hymns 61, 743, 122, 156, 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Gordon Poter, M.A.; Hymns 69, 187, 197, 693.

Shanghai Free Christian Church

(Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. C. N. Lack, 6 p.m. by Rev. C. N. Lack.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Y. M. C. A.—Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, 5 p.m. Admiral Sir James Startin, K. C. B., will speak.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer is read in English every Sunday at 6 p.m.

Community Church.—Morning service at eleven o'clock at the Columbia Country Club, 30 Route Doumer. Mr. Philip L. Gillett, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Nanking, will speak. All are welcomed.

Bryce's Last Words On Nations

BY ROBERT CRESSWELL.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
By James Bryce, Macmillan.

It is often the case that the last words of a seer have a fortune-telling value that arises as much from sentiment as from intrinsic merit. It is not so with this volume of papers on "International Relations," the content of which was originally delivered by Viscount Bryce before the Institute of Politics that sat at Williamstown last summer. The distinguished author brought to his subject the same qualities of penetration and broadmindedness, the same facility for summing up salient points, that gave him, through his earlier studies of applied politics, the reputation of being one of the foremost of all students of government. This book must be read, not because it was completed just before Bryce's death, but because it is in itself a most profound and interesting contribution to a subject now of the foremost importance.

The wide scope of this discussion of international relations is best indicated by the titles under which the papers are grouped. Beginning with "The Earlier Relations of Tribes and States to One Another," Bryce then takes up in turn "The Great War and Its Effects in the Old World," "Non-Political Influences Affecting International Relations," "The Causes of War," "Diplomacy and International Law," "Popular Control of Foreign Policy and the Morality of States," "Methods Proposed for Settling International Controversies" and, finally, "Other Possible Methods for Averting War." Necessarily, since these are all large subjects, they are all broadly treated, but with a characteristic absence of the felicitous phrase of indefinite content, purporting to be a panacea that has been such a bane to modern statesmanship.

Why is it that while economic relations between nations have been growing closer, and personal communication between their citizens has become more frequent, political friendliness between states has not increased? Lord Bryce answers this question, which he propounds himself by pointing out that hostility has been, in the long run, the customary attitude of one nation to another, because it has always been the tendency for each community to recognise no law superior to its own wishes, whereas in non-political fields men have had the good sense to recognise that each must agree to abide by the rules as a pre-requisite to having any game at all.

What can be done so that the attitude of the various states

shall no longer be customarily one of belligerency, actual or potential, and so that diplomacy's main object shall no longer be the preparation of successful war, questions the author. Something is to be expected, he believes, from the enactment of rules of international law that shall be for a commonwealth of mankind, what states are within each state, and the establishment of satisfactory arbitral machinery, but the main thing, beside which all other steps assume the appearance of superficiality, is the formation and careful fostering of a public opinion, that, having behind it moral authority and the sense of general benefit, shall be capable of commanding a respect and exercising an influence before which all states shall bow. But this will be a most difficult and tedious task, for first of all it will require the awakening of the apathetic masses to the fact that they must obtain more knowledge of and give a more continuously active attention to the affairs of the outer world, a subject at present to which they are in the main profoundly indifferent. Even with closer popular control, direct or indirect, of foreign relations, however, it need not be expected that absolute justice will obtain between state and state, says the veteran statesman, for the treaties have been framed since 1913, with the apparent acquiescence of some democratic peoples, lead one to doubt whether more foresight, or more fairness has been shown in these negotiations, in which more popular pressure was brought to bear than ever before, than belong to the "old diplomacy" of monarchs and oligarchs.

In his consideration of the immortal influences that make for war Bryce is particularly interesting. Commercial rivalries and trade policies, to which so much blame for the last war is attached by the rather hysterical prophets of a certain school of thought, are assigned a supplementary, rather than a primary, place by the author, whose conclusion it is that wars are generally not made by financiers, but that the less an executive government has to do with business and with international finance the better it is for the people. Religion, family relationships between ruling dynasties, doctrinal influences, the lust for territory, the feelings of the professional military classes and fear are all assessed as to whether they make for peace or war.

On the whole, this last work of Lord Bryce's is worthy, by its breadth of view, its scope of subject and its freedom from cant, to take a commanding place in the literature of its subject.

Great Britain In The Doldrums

With War Spirit All Spent And Last Of Heroic Colonial Troops Gone Home, London Lapses Into Period Of Calm

BY EDWARD HUNGERFORD

London.—To say that England is disturbed at the present time is to put a very large matter into very slight phrasing, indeed. The labor situation, which rather seems to go from bad to worse (if that is even possible); the vast slump in national industry, the unrest in the colonies—it is now pretty generally recognised here, even by governmental officials, that the visit of the Prince of Wales to visit of the mistake, only the abundant personality and the tact of that charming young man having saved it from being a real diplomatic disaster—any one of these things taken alone would have been quite bad enough; taken together they form a large dose of very bitter pills for a nation that feels that it has had its fill of bad medicines during the past decade.

The human reaction to gloom is gloom. London would not be the very human city that it really is if it had not, once the brick aftermath of the war was spent, the last of the spendthrift colonial troops embarked and off for home, slumped down into the doldrums. At the best, it has been a very merry town. Merriment is not an essential part of British temperament. Try as he may, your Englishman always makes rather bad work of trying to be a gay dog. That is best left for the Latin peoples. And the blue laws of England, of London in particular, form a glass house for those Britons who, from time to time, come to the United States and throw stones at our Volsteadian tendencies. There are not quite as many rules and regulations here as there used to be in Berlin, but London is coming on.

Against this tendency there has been a very definite effort in the British capital in recent months to make the city brighter and in every way more attractive to tourists, particularly American tourists. The hotel keepers of London realise that in the growing popularity of Cherbourg as a disembarking place for European travelers, they have a rather serious problem to face. Twelve or fifteen years ago practically all the large, Trans-Atlantic liners ran direct to Liverpool, making no French stops whatsoever. Then along came the Germans with their big new boats and inaugurated the fashion of making Southampton—which is of course much nearer London than Liverpool—and either Cherbourg or Boulogne ports of call on the way to Hamburg or Bremen. To meet the competition the larger British lines, the White Star and the Cunard, inaugurated a port of call at Fishguard on the Welsh Coast and within a comparatively easy run of London. More recently Fishguard has been abandoned, as a Trans-Atlantic port of call at any rate, and the practice has been established of bringing the very largest American and British liners direct to Southampton, after a call at Cherbourg.

Southampton is only ninety minutes' distant by fast train from London (Liverpool, an even four hours) and travelers are immensely pleased in consequence. Yet the fact remains that Cherbourg is also reached and American travelers to the continent possessing all the traditional dread of the channel crossing are beginning to ask themselves, "Why England?"

It is the last question—and its answer—that London dreads. She was immensely proud of her port for so many years on one of the most popular direct routes from the United States to Continental Europe—I am referring, of course, to the Liverpool route—and she is probably jealous all ways of her prestige. Therefore, she answers the question herself in two words: "Brighter London."

NOT EASILY BRIGHTENED

Which being interpreted, mean that certain progressive souls in the old British city, frankly, chiefly theater and hotel and restaurant men, have decided to make a definite effort to give London something that at least faintly approximates standards of Parisian liveliness. As I have just said, you cannot easily impart Latin joyousness to the Englishman. Yet he is, after all, a human, and being a human, likes some real joy out of his existence. This has made him at least fairly receptive to the "Brighter London" propaganda.

Supplied by All Chemists.

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it.

Sold everywhere.

He is sick of being in the doldrums of seeing long faces around about him everywhere.

When the propagandists set out to do actual business they found their way beset by many difficulties. In one of the large hotels which caters especially to Americans, one group of them essayed to start a "Midnight and solemn body, the London County Council. The L. C. C. as it is generally known, frowned officially and unofficially upon the new state of things. And when that particular hotel sought to renew its license for another year the county council granted it grudgingly, on condition that the "girl show" should be brought down to only six girls, at the most, and that there should be no "stage clothes." Which immediately raised the interesting question as to just what are "stage clothes." The hotel manager maintained—in the public prints, it really of itself, was lovely propaganda—that "stage clothes" were generally more modest than some of the evening gowns that some of his women patrons were in the habit of wearing in London restaurants.

THEATER BUSINESS

This last point has never been raised to the dignity of a real issue, however, and it is probable that by the time the first incoming tides of American tourists come rolling into London this season—London dearly hopes that they will be real tides—the thirty-six "count 'em" girls will be on the job, for those who like that sort of thing, as a part of their European touring. As these paragraphs are being written, however, the advancing tides have not begun and the British theatrical season is at the lowest ebb in its history. Today one can go up to the box office of almost any London house right up to the rise of the curtain and get excellent seats in any part of it. Theater prices are high in London. Elsewhere in England they are fairly reasonable, although the houses, themselves, are making a hard fight for the removal of the war tax on admissions. In the meantime they are doing little business, yet are in no worse a position at the moment than are most of the shops and the restaurants all the way from Penzance up to Berwick. England for the instant is indeed in the dumps. From her fatal economic experiment of the dols she has proceeded rapidly to the doldrums.

As goes England, so goes Scotland. In the north of great Britain, Edinburgh typifies the old, Glasgow the new. Glasgow brags incontinently of her million or more of population, of her growth and her progress, and quarrels with Manchester for the honor of being considered the most American city on the British Isles. Edinburgh stands for the old Scotland and is proud of that. Her "royal mile" from Holyrood palace to the castle, up the sloping High Street, St. Giles cathedral (keeping St. Giles' faiths in all those recent centuries), her curious "wynds" and "clooses"—how she does succeed

in reminding an American of Quebec—all beyond her most unusual personality.

Nowhere does her similarity to Quebec become more apparent than when one ascends to the high point of the castle and looks down upon the town. If there was a mighty river slipping past that great stone nose, then one might indeed pause and say "Quebec." But there is nothing of the sort, save as one sees the Fifth of Forth, some four or five miles distant, nothing save rows upon rows of cold gray stone houses, relieved only by church spires and the towers of public institutions, or the greenery of an open park. This is not Quebec.

BRIDGE CITY'S PRIDE

After all it is an old habit that we sometimes have of trying to see in one city the semblance of another. I have known a friend of mine, a painter of some repute, to stand in the old days in Madison Square, New York, catch the silhouette of a caddy atop of his hansom in composition with Diana upon her tower, clasp his hands and whisper reverently, "Voilà! Paris." I must confess that the fine old red brick houses along the north side of Washington Square are faintly reminiscent of some of the old London squares, but there is only one town in the United States that really looks like London. That town is Boston. There, if you please, is real resemblance. The quaintly twisting streets of our beloved Boston town, the open spaces of the common and the public gardens, the nice Christopher Wren churches scattered here and there and everywhere along them, even the simple red brick houses, dignified in their comfort and in their hint of comfortable old-fashioned living—even the street signs of the haidressers (never in Boston, "barbers")—all are London in the United States. But it is the exception that proves the rule. After all, New York is New York, Philadelphia is Philadelphia, Chicago is Chicago and even Boston is Boston. You cannot, by merely so wishing, transform one town into another.

Return to Edinburgh. See it as I saw it only the other day, from the roofs of street cars and through the windows of the motor busses, a democratic and inexpensive way, you will agree with me of seeing any city. Yet with a good map always at hand, generally a very thorough one, I first learned London from the bus tops, taking partly at least by chance, this one and then that, Kensal Green and Hackney Wick and Elephant and Castle and all the rest of them and then returning to my hotel room to pencil upon my map the exact route which I had traversed. That is the real way to learn any city; that and a plenty of hard tramping afoot.

So did I manage to learn Edinburgh. The train conductors are a friendly lot. Particularly so in Edinburgh, which seems to be one of the few places in Europe where they still really like Americans; they still speak rapturously of the coming of the Rotarians yearly, and a year ago and wish that they

would all come back—soon. Once I rode upon an Edinburgh motor bus as far as the huge Fifth of Forth bridge, nine miles distant from the heart of the city. Thirty years old, this still is the great new pride of the town. If you are brash enough, after seeing Holyrood and St. Giles and the Castle and Princes street, to ask, American-like, what they have that is new in the town that is worth seeing they will at once pilot you down to the queer old fishing village of Queensferry and let you gaze upon the fabric of that mighty bridge—one mile and a half in length and 450 feet in height. Fifty men spend all their times for three years in repainting that giant fabric from end to end and then have to go all the way back and start at the beginning once again. The Fifth of Forth bridge forever is in need of repair and repainting.

A CITY OF GRAYS

Yet proud as she is of her bridge—her folk go down to see it on summer days on charabancs operated by the city corporation on a 2-minute headway—Edinburgh has her greatest pride in her own self, particularly in what she is pleased to call her "old town." The old town lies to the east of Frederick street; the "new town" to the west of that thoroughfare. The latter's houses are all built of that limestone of so wonderfully uniform a gray (they will show you out in the suburbs the quarries from which the new town was fabricated). Remember all this while, if you will, that Edinburgh is a city of gray-stone houses, some of them fearfully old buildings clinging to the cliff sides; all of them softened in a sort of perpetual blue-gray mist. It rarely ever is perfectly clear there. There are only three months in the year when the rainfall is at a minimum. The rest of the year it either rains or the city is (most of the time) a cold dry symphony in grays.

"The handsomest city in the world," its residents call it, and then add their firm belief that Princess street is the "handsomest street in all creation." That it is lovely, with its broad and busy esplanade, its neat stores upon the one side and upon the other the gardens; these last always in the deep shadows of the stern castle overhanging so far above them, can hardly be denied. Yet that they make fairly for such superlatives of praise is open to discussion. I have quite a fancy myself for Fifth avenue, New York; Beacon street, Boston, and Michigan avenue, Chicago. But you must grant something to Scottish pride.

Edinburgh has perhaps more pride and poverty combined than any other large city in the world. Some of the cities of Central Europe are today vastly poorer—the vested wealth of this old Scotch town is still very great. Yet long ago these threw their pride to the winds. Edinburgh holds to hers. Her theaters, too, and her restaurants are but simply patronized these days, despite

(Continued on Page 13)

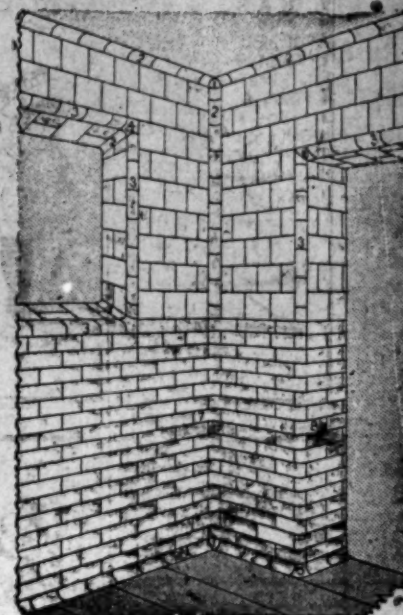
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Great Britain In The Doldrums

(Continued from Page 12)

prices which seem to an American to be extremely low.

"We are not drinking so much now," a business man told me up there. "We are going home to lunch, too. It saves us money and is good for us in many other ways as well."

Which is typical of Edinburgh. For there poverty may—and often does—live in a gray stone house, three stories high, perhaps, and certainly with bright eucalyptus curtains at the windows, but it is poverty none the less; a shade more miserable than Frank poverty, because it is struggling so very hard to be genteel. That's Edinburgh. The stiff lip, the courageous eye—and the empty wallet. Gaunt and empty are the larders, too, and gaunt the faces of many of the men who stand upon the street corners,

not in twos and threes, but in fifties and in twenties. It almost seems as if the Barnum circus was in town and the parade about ready to come down High street.

BEGGING NO DISGRACE

In Liverpool, three days before I came into Edinburgh for the first time, and right after I had stepped off my steamer from New York, I was struck by the unemployed upon the streets of that old seaport town, standing idly upon the corners or begging for alms at the curbs. There was plenty of this last. Apparently begging carries no stigma in Great Britain today. Sometimes it takes the form of an awkward toady with some musical instrument, and at other times a group of ex-service men, wearing the silver badge of King George will form themselves into an "Itinerant street band" strangely reminiscent of the little German bands of yesterday. Only recently on Oxford street, here in London, I saw an aged man in the habiliments of a nonconformist preacher—with his snow white beard and his decent suit of black he might have posed as Father Time, himself—bearing a sign reading: "Jesus said all men are equal. For Christ's sake, brother, give me help."

We may have 4 million men out of work in the United States today, but we do not advertise that fact from the street corners. I have had, myself, no enthusiasm whatsoever for the eighteenth amendment, but each time that I come to Great Britain I am struck anew with the pitiless open poverty of her great cities—few of them, like Edinburgh, take the trouble to mask even a part of it with gentility. Our poor have the general appearance of being at least decently clothed, bathed and fed. The rickety children, the slattern women, the impoverished and wretchedly clad men that line the streets of London or Liverpool or Edinburgh are England's own indictment of her public house system. The commonsense regulatory devices, which she placed into effect as an aid to national defense in the days of the war—chiefly shortened hours for the sale of liquors across her bars—as well as a rigidly enforced anti-treating rule—have now been practically all removed. The immediate effect of these commonsense regulatory devices was to greatly reduce drunkenness in the United Kingdom. The effect of their removal has been to increase it.

Yet, handicapped that the drink habit is to the after-war recovery to England, there is another that seemingly is a greater drag to its progress. That is her unwillingness to work long hours and hard. This applies to almost every class of her citizenry. In the days before the coming of the war it was commonly said that one great reason for Germany's rapid commercial progress at the expense of England's was due to her half holiday habits. Apparently the war has taught her nothing whatsoever in this regard. Her hours of employment have grown even shorter, rather than longer, since the day of the armistice.

About ten years ago parliament passed a measure compelling all shops (in England meaning retail stores) to close a half day each week all the year around. This, of course, aside from the Sunday closing. The law is still in effect and rigidly enforced. Admitting that a half day in the middle of the week or upon Saturday is a good thing for a man or a woman working in the close confinement of a store, the fact that the thing might have been arranged so that some of the employees of a shop would quit work on different afternoons of the week and so permit the establishment to remain open through the business hours of six days of the week, does not seem to have permeated the British intellect. Not even the idea of possibly so "staggering" the closed afternoons so that one might in a good sized city find a drug store or a barber shop open until 6 in the evening from Monday until

Saturday, inclusive. Once in Birmingham I found a large barber shop (it had sixteen chairs and a considerable American air about it) closed absolutely from 1 o'clock until 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Barbers have to have time for lunch, sir," suggested the boots to whom I made a gentle protest.

The idea that the barbers might possibly take their lunch in shifts in all probability had not suggested itself to the proprietors of that shop.

That is Great Britain; punctilious in many things, very easy going in others. It is this last quality that now threatens her commercial supremacy in Europe. The long easy hours at lunch, the late arrival at the office in the morning, the rush to tea at 4 o'clock and home to dinner at 5:30 may seem small things in

themselves, but, added together and to the mighty British propensity to indulge in a holiday at the slightest excuse, may yet prove the business undoing of a mighty nation. The Germans are great eaters and drinkers. But they do not permit eating and drinking—or holidays—to interfere with business.

The world war apparently has failed to shake England into a realization that she will have to do real work and hard work—on the part of all sorts and conditions of her citizens—to regain the commercial prestige that she was beginning to lose, perceptibly, before the world-wide industrial slump that followed its close. Whether the war will do it remains to be seen. It certainly has not as yet done it. And Great Britain's fate is upon the knees of the high gods.

The School Of Auction Bridge

BY R. F. FOSTER

One of the things that beginners seem to be slow to realize is the weakness of their position when opposed to the declarer, and the importance of strengthening that position by every means in their power.

The great advantage of the declarer is that he knows what he is doing. As soon as dummy's cards are laid down he can see just what his silent partner has and what cards in that hand can be used to the greatest advantage in combination with his own.

The declarer makes no false starts. He never begins by leading a suit that is absolutely hopeless while he has other suits in which something can be accomplished. He never plays a small card of a suit in which dummy cannot possibly win a trick, when he might easily play something in which dummy could run off the game.

His adversaries do these things all the time, simply because they do not know any better. If they could see each other's hands there would be a remarkable reversal of the figures that show how often the declarer can win games that might have been saved, and make contracts that should have been set.

It is the business of the adversaries to get on a level with the declarer as far as possible and as soon as possible. Although they cannot see each other's hands, they can at least tell each other about certain suits, and perhaps later they may be able to convey some information about other suits.

This can be done only by intelligent leading and by the use of the several echoes, unblocking plays and encouraging discard that convention has placed at their disposal. These require no more care and attention in their use than the care and attention given by the declarer to the possibilities of combining his cards with dummy's. The trouble is that so many players do not put on the whole armor of defense.

Take one simple rule and watch how many players fail to avail themselves of it. It is conventional before leading your partner's suit to show an ace-king suit of your own. If you are fortunate to have one. The same is true if you have an ace-king suit and can return your partner's suit. The situation has been illustrated in these articles. You win the first round of your partner's suit and go right back with it. What is he going to do when he is through with his suit. Had you shown your ace by leading the king he would know.

When opening a suit of your own there are ways of indicating whether or not you have any outside

tricks. The leads from A Q J and A J 10 are familiar examples. When opening a suit that you hope to establish you may or may not have any re-entries, but in case you have three re-entries you can afford to show that you have two of them left. Players do not show only two winning cards unless their suit can be established in one round. Take the deal in the sketch as an example.

H.—10 6 5 3
C.—J 9 7 6 5 3
D.—K 9
S.—9
H.—A K Q
C.—S
D.—10 7 6 4
S.—K 10 8 5 3
H.—9
C.—K Q 10
D.—A K J 6 2
S.—A Q 6 4

This went the rounds of seven-teen tables in a duplicate game, and fifteen of the declarers made five odd, or a little slant. Z dealt and hid no-trump, and was left to play it. Some of those who held A's cards started right off with the spades, while others led one round of hearts, to show their re-entry, and then went to the spades.

Those who led a heart first and then a spade saved the slam by getting a trick with the ace of clubs. On getting in with the spade queen, Z had to establish the clubs before losing dummy's only sure re-entry, the king of diamonds. In case the ace of clubs was held up. Having spades, B naturally returns that suit and Z takes the rest of the tricks.

Not a single table in the room saved this game. In one or two cases Y took out the no-trumps with two clubs. Many players are coming to regard six trumps of any kind as a good take-out when they have a singleton. Those who played the hand at clubs had a good lesson in the importance of the rule not to lead trumps while you have any losing cards in the adversaries' suit.

After trumping the second heart with the queen, if dummy leads king and ten, overtaking with the jack, he loses a heart trick and the game. Instead of that, if he trumps with the ten, and leads two rounds of spades, dummy can ruff again, and then if he leads a small diamond from dummy, the last heart can be trumped, winning the game.

The mistake that cost the game against the no-trumper was not using the Foster echo, playing the eight of hearts upon the king, when A opened with that card. If A will stop, look and think he must place at least J 4 2 with B, and if he goes right along

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with the Hearts, to unblock, instead of shifting to spades, five hearts and the ace of clubs must make, even if A leads right up to the spade tenace for the fourth trick.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Question—Score 21 to 21, rubber game. Dealer holds six hearts to the king, jack, ten; ace, queen small in clubs; king and two small spades and a small diamond.—A. S. P.

Answer—Good players do not consider the score as affecting the bid unless there is a choice. Those who are opposed to making a bid at one score that they would not make at another urge the object is to get the contract, regardless of the score. Hands of the character submitted belong to the class known as "too strong to pass," and there should be no objection to calling a heart. If partner denies the hearts with diamonds, go to no-trump. It takes two-odd at either red suit to go game.

Question—Is there any fixed rule for announcing the declarations at auction? Some say, I pass; some say, No bid; others say, Bye me; others just say No.

We find some who say I reserve, meaning, that if no one else will make a bid, they will do so next round.—J. J. C.

Answer—Any form that is distinct is allowable, but the same person should use the same form all the time. There is no such thing as reserving the bid at auction.—J. B. A.

Question—There is no doubting, but the declarer falls three short of his contract, at the same time claiming a revoke by one adversary. What is the correct score, apart from the honors, which are, of course, not affected?—J. B. A.

Answer—As the two tricks are of no value and would still leave the declarer one shy of his contract, the better plan is to score the 50 points in honors for the revoke. As the declarer cannot be set by revoking players, that ends the matter.

Question—Under what condition can the ace be part of a straight flush?—B. J. C.

Answer—Either at the top or the bottom of a sequence. In the first case the straight is ace high; in the second it is only five high.

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Clearing Up 500 Years

Tablet Neglected For Years Fills Out Chronology To Deluge

A small tablet of baked clay, broken into three fragments, which had been lying unnoticed in the Nippur Library collection of the University Museum at Philadelphia for more than twenty years, has just been the means of restoring more than five hundred years of ancient history. Translated by Dr. Leon Legrain, Curator of the Museum's Babylonian Section, it has turned out to be the missing part of a chronological tablet widely copied and circulated at the time of Abraham, which gave the names of dynasties and kings back to the Deluge.

Numerous copies of parts of these tablets have been dug up in various parts of Mesopotamia by American, British, French and German explorers, but by some singular misfortune all the fragments heretofore found were of the columns listing the Sumerian dynasties between 3,500 and 3,000 B. C. From that year of archaeological history have been able to reconstruct the framework of Babylonian history with remarkable accuracy, but until the new find they had no means of determining the order of dynasties earlier than 3,000 B. C., some of the names of which were known.

A GAP OF 500 YEARS

Not only does the new tablet give this chronology, but it also gives the names of four dynasties heretofore unknown, the names of several kings which are not found elsewhere in ancient records, and considerable other information of almost incalculable value to the archaeologist. Incidentally, it appears to dispose of the mystery of Azag-Bau, the woman credited in an earlier tablet with founding the dynasty of Kish in 2875 and who was said to have reigned for 100 years. The present tablet asserts that it was Basha-Eshu, the son of Azag-Bau, who really founded this dynasty, and makes no mention of her ruling.

"Chronology is the framework of history," says Dr. Legrain in his description of the new fragment. "The names of the kings and the length of their reigns, the relation of father and son, the dynasty to which they belonged and the city which became their capital, the total number of kings and years and one particular dynasty, and, best of all, fully developed lists of succeeding dynasties, are a leading light in the obscure path of the student of ancient history. Anything bearing on these subjects is a most valuable document for the scholar, the archaeologist or any man interested with the problem of origins."

"Among the few uncatalogued tablets in the Museum collection there has come to light, during the last summer, a fragment from Nippur, which is of unusual importance in this connection. It is part of a chronological tablet that fills a gap in the early history of Babylonia. It begins at a point prior to 3500 B. C., and comes down to 3000 B. C., covering a period of more than 500 years and connecting up with other chronological records that have come to light from time to time."

THE LEGENDARY KINGS

"By degrees, thanks to the documents published in the last few years, we are reconstructing Babylonian history over the third millennium back to the legendary lines of the kings after the flood. The part played in this reconstruction by the Babylonian expedition and excavation in Nippur cannot be overrated. Indeed, Nippur and its temple toward B. C. 2000, at the time of King Hammurabi, the very time when Abraham started on his long wandering career, appear more and more as a center of religious and intellectual life."

At Nippur records of the past used to be stored, preserved and compiled in form of statues, slabs of stone and votive objects covered with inscriptions and reliefs, recording the names of the kings, their wars, their victories and their offerings to the gods. That ancient institution, with all respect and allowance for time and

place, might compare with the modern abbeys of Westminster and St. Denis. A collection of these inscriptions on a large tablet done by a scribe of the temple is among the most precious documents preserved in the Museum. All the inscriptions on that tablet concern three kings of the dynasty of Akkad, B. C. 2600, Sargon, Rimush and Manishtusu.

"Besides the newly found fragment the collection in the Museum contains other tablets of the same class. One of these is one-half of what must have been the standard work on chronology. It was a work complete in twelve columns, six on the obverse from left to right and six on the reverse from right to left. Column twelve is accordingly the reverse of column one, and column eleven is opposed to column two. This half tablet gives on the obverse and reverse the beginning and the end of the chronological scheme down to 2000 B. C., but gives no clue to the length of time covered by the missing portion or how to connect the fabulous kings who succeeded the flood with those of the dynasties of Ur and Isin. Its text extends across columns one, two and three on the obverse and includes columns ten, eleven and twelve, on the reverse. Before the gap it fixes the dynasties of Kish, Uruk, Ur and Awan. After the gap are given the dynasties of Akkad, Gutti and Isin."

COLUMNS ARE BROKEN OFF

"The new fragment fits in the gap. It represents a portion of the text of columns four to five of the obverse and seven to nine of the reverse, with a few signs of columns three and ten, very useful to link it up with the text of the tablet just described. Unfortunately it does not belong to the same identical tablet. Their thickness is different. It is still more damaged. Top and bottom of all the columns are broken off."

"Despite necessary reservations in presence of a mangled text, the great interest of the new fragment lies in the fact that it restores the main lines of Babylonian chronology as set down by tradition among the scholars of Nippur about B. C. 2000. The Greek tradition of Abydenus and

Herodotus must be traced back to it. Four new dynasties of Kish, Hamazi, Adab and Mari will take rank soon after those of Ur and Awan and before those of Upi, Kish, Akkad, Gutti and Isin. We learn, too, the names of the first rulers of the Gutti, Labia, Ingishu, Warlagaba and Iarlagaram, four out of a total of twenty-one kings who occupied the land 124 years and 40 days."

"This new and welcome information must not blind us to the fact that absolutely reliable chronology is actually out of the question; not only because a legendary number of years is attributed to the kings of the first dynasty of Kish (some six, seven, eight or nine hundred years each), or because any attempt to supply by indirect computation the missing portions of the text would prove fruitless, but because the texts so far published do not agree in all details. Whether the various readings have to be traced back to the old scribe, or to the modern copyist has to be further established."

The translation:
Obverse, column three: reigned 30 years.
Elulu reigned 25 years.
Balulu reigned 36 years.
Four kings ruled 120 plus 51 years.

Ur was defeated by arms.
Column four: 4 or 6 kings ruled 3,600 plus 192 years.
Kish was defeated by arms.
The kingdom passed to Hamazi.
In Hamazi, -ni-lah became king and reigned years, etc.

"Summing up the new chronological data we may safely establish the following scheme," added Dr. Legrain. "Beginning of dynasty of Isin about B. C. 2200; Ur, 2300; Gutti, 2435; Akkad, 2650; Kish, 2875; Upi, 3000; before which we have to place at least eight more dynasties of Mari, Adab, Hamazi, Kish, Awan, Ur, Uruk and Kish, about B. C. 3000 to 4000."

The "People of Gutium," referred to in the tablet, have been known to archaeologists only as invaders, probably tribesmen from the hills, who swept into the peaceful and fertile valley of Mesopotamia in 2425 B. C., conquered all the cities, and remained in control for more than a century. Some rather interesting speculation is aroused by the statement in the tablet that they "had no king." Was this the world's first republic? And if so, what was its method of choosing its leaders? Some of the cities named in the chronological

lists have never been discovered, but doubtless some day they will be located and no one knows what stories of ancient enlightenment their ruins may yield.

Dr. Legrain is one of not more than a dozen living men who can read and translate Sumerian. This is a language that was considered in the "dead" class as long ago as 2500 B. C., when the later Babylonian language was in use. He is the author of several books and is now compiling a volume of illustrations of strange birds and animals that were in use by the artists of ancient Sumer and Babylon. This will show that virtually every heraldic sign developed in a relatively modern times in all the European countries had its origin far back in the dawn of history.

One of the earliest of these signs was on the insignia of a scribe. The record of it was found in the Nippur collection of tablets on a lump of clay that had been used to seal a bottle of Babylonian wine. On the clay the owner of the coat of arms rolled his seal cylinder, thus leaving an impression that has remained for more than 4,000 years.

League Of Nations Union In Britain Wins 2000 A Week

London, June 24.—At the third annual meeting of the General Council of the League of Nations Union, held in London, Lord Robert Cecil made some gratifying statements on the considerable progress and activity of the League. During the past year, he said, members had been enrolled

at the rate of 2,000 a week, and a new branch of the League was being formed every day.

The Council passed a resolution condemning military pacts between any two nations as being contrary to the attitude of the League of Nations, and it also supported the resolution in favor of compulsory jurisdiction, which reads, "That the voluntary societies of the League of Nations should bring pressure to bear upon the governments of their countries to sign the Compulsory Jurisdiction Protocol of the Statute of the Permanent Court."

Prof. Gilbert Murray said that any serious estrangement between France and England would be as great a hindrance to the reconstruction of Europe as the permanent ostracism of Germany and Russia from the comity of nations.

Recipes For Old Age.

What is the secret of long life? The solicitor who asked the opinion of an old man in a London police court recently got his reply in two words: "Keep laughing."

Here are the opinions of a few others on the same subject.
Sir Hiram Maxing, the famous inventor: Avoid tobacco and alcohol; never waste a moment; rise early and retire early.
Professor Metchnikoff: Sour milk.

Sir George Birdwood: Ignore diet tables; eat what suits you; enjoy yourself as much as possible.
Dr. L. H. Gousser: Light rubbing of the whole body from the head down.

The Rev. Father Pietro Caneto, parish priest of Calice Lagure, Genova, Italy: "I am of advanced age and Dr. Williams' pink pills have greatly benefited my health. They have enabled me to regain all my forces; energy, appetite and activity, and have thus facilitated the work of my ministry."

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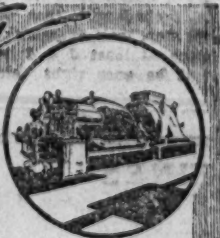
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More Cooling Beverages For Summer Refreshments

Recipes For Fruit Drinks Of The "Long, Cool" Variety; Crisp Wafers And Easy-To-Make Cakes To Serve With Them

BY VIRGINIA CARTER LEE

With so many informal parties given during the summer months, either in the garden, on the shaded porch or even in the cool semi-darkened living room, delicious iced beverages should be the very basis of the simple refreshments served.

Tempting little cakes on a slice of freshly baked homemade cake to accompany them is really all that is necessary to serve on such occasions, although a dainty sandwich or, in the advent of a porch supper, a salad or mold: mousse (chicken, ham or tongue) may form the main course when something a little more substantial is desired.

In connection with the preparation of cakes do not overlook the possibilities of crackers "dressed up" as a substitute. They will be found delightful, and one suggestion is given in the penicils crackers among the tested recipes. Other suggestions are: Cover saltines with a mixture composed of two beaten egg whites, blended with half a cupful of powdered sugar, half a cupful of chopped nut meats, two tablespoonfuls of grated coconut and a dusting of ground cinnamon, then brown in a quick oven. Or use slightly sweetened crackers, butter lightly, put a teaspoonful of minced English walnuts in the center of each and a fresh marshmallow, struck with a large seeded raisin, on the nuts. Set in the oven until the marshmallow is slightly melted and browned.

COOLING DRINKS
In making iced beverages be sure that they are not over-sweetened, as their mission is to quench thirst, not to induce it; they are also best sweetened with a thick sugar syrup or honey, instead of sugar, in the usual way, and the fruit juices, syrup, tea, etc., should be blended several hours before service, so that they may be chilled and ripened in the icebox.

Both lime and lemon juice, when added in small quantities, help to bring out the flavors of the other fruits, so they should, if possible, always be included when making fruit punch the different "ades" and cups. A sparkle added to an iced drink improves it greatly, and ginger ale, iced, carbonated water and Apollinaris are recommended for this purpose. Never add it until time of service and pour from a height, so that it may foam up. Grape or loganberry juice, mixed with either chilled Apollinaris or ginger ale is excellent, and for a party beverage add a few slices of orange, bits of pineapple, ripe berries or maraschino cherries to suit the individual taste. Iced tea may be "dressed up" in the same way, and it is wonderful what novel and delicious drinks may be evolved with a little experimenting from ordinary supplies that can be found on the ordinary pantry shelves.

Frosted sarsaparilla and root beer will be found as nutritious as they are good to drink. To make them, turn into a tall glass four tablespoonfuls of thick cream, then pour in slowly, so that it will not foam up and run over the glass, either of the chilled bottled beverages. Top with two spoonfuls of sweetened whipped cream, flavor with lemon and serve immediately. Cracked tea may be added if desired.

TOLLARD CUP
Blend together two cupfuls of thick maple syrup, three quarts

and a quarter of strong, strained coffee and one pint of thick cream. Place on the ice to chill and when ready to serve add one quart of iced Apollinaris. Pour over a block of ice in the punch bowl and serve in tall glasses containing a ball of chocolate ice cream. Top with a mound of sweetened whipped cream.

MINT FRUIT CUP
Place in a large bowl one pint of hot tea and add half a cupful of crushed mint leaves. Let stand until cold and strain. Add to the mint flavored tea the juice of three oranges and lemons, one large cupful of shredded canned pineapple, one cupful of thick sugar syrup and a pint of white grape juice. Let stand on the ice to chill and ripen, and when ready to serve add one quart of cracked ice and one quart of chilled Apollinaris water. Mix well, stir in two diced bananas and a half pint of maraschino cherries with the cordial. Serve in tall glasses and garnish each with a bouquet of fresh mint. This will serve ten people.

APRICOTADE
Rub two quarts of canned apricots with their syrup through a puree sieve and add a sugar syrup made by boiling together for ten minutes two cupfuls each of sugar and water and the grated rind of two lemons (strain the syrup). Cool, add the juice of two limes and two oranges, one quart of canned apple juice or bottled cider, one pint of loganberry juice and two quarts of charged water. Pour over a block of ice in the punch bowl.

CHINESE GINGER FRAPPE
Place in a large bowl one cupful of tea, one cupful of chopped preserved ginger with the syrup, half a can of pitted cherries with the juice, the juice of three limes and one lemon. Sweeten with about one small cupful of thick sugar syrup and chill on the ice for several hours. When ready to serve add two quarts and a pint of chilled ginger ale, one pint of iced vichy and a quart of red raspberries. Pour slowly over a block of ice placed in a punch bowl and serve in sherbet cups. This is also delicious poured over a quart of orange ice or the ice may be placed in the individual glasses.

When it comes to the question of cakes for summer festivities, they should possess, in my opinion, the following qualities—namely, richness, crispness and a beautiful yet delicate brown color. When, however, very ornamental ones are desired, it is best to bake a sheet of rich gold cake and when cold cut in fancy forms. Dip these in various frostings (colored pink, green, white, brown and yellow) and decorate with candied fruit nuts, candied peel, etc. These, when rightly made, can hardly be told from the products obtained at the confectioner's.

To prepare them, cream half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of confectioner's sugar gradually, half a cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla flavor and one and a half cupfuls of pastry flour. Spread the mixture very thin on the bottom of inverted pans (greased) and bake until firm and pale colored. Cut in squares, sprinkle with shredded marshmallows and roll quickly like jelly roll.

LOAF AND LAYER CAGES
Loaf cakes, while not so popular as the small ones during warm weather, are always liked.

It is better to have them of the plain varieties, like angel, sponge or the always delicious Devil's Food. The latter, eaten with the layers of double frosting, is about the best cake I have ever tasted.

A very good silver cake is made by creaming half a cupful of oleo with one and a third cupfuls of sugar and three-quarters of a teaspoonful of almond extract. Then add the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of rich milk and two and a quarter cupfuls of pastry flour, sifted three times with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a moderate oven. This is very good with a chocolate, coffee or maple frosting.

FRUIT FROSTING
Almost every housekeeper knows how to make boiled frosting, and, rightly made, I consider this the very "queen of frostings." It should be just a little soft under the thin outside coating, fluffy in texture, and with just a slight sugary taste. This icing may be varied in many ways by adding chopped nuts, candied fruits, a very small quantity of fresh crushed fruits, shredded dried fruits and candied peel.

MOCHA FROSTING
For a delicious mocha frosting cream one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter and blend in half a tablespoonful of powdered cocoa and about half a cupful of powdered sugar. When thick, add alternately two and a half tablespoonfuls of strong, strained coffee, one tablespoonful of thick cream and about one cupful more of powdered sugar, so that it will spread. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

BOILED CARAMEL FROSTING
Boil together without stirring one cupful of dark brown sugar, half a cupful of granulated sugar and a quarter of a cupful of cold water until it threads, or to 235 degrees. Pour slowly on two stiffly whipped whites of two eggs and continue to beat until nearly cold. Return to the upper part of the double boiler, cook until quite thick and flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Nuts may be added if desired.

Maple frosting may be made in the same way, substituting all maple sugar for the brown and white varieties.

MARSHMALLOW FUDGE
Boil together two cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two squares of grated, unsweetened chocolate, half a cupful of cream and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, to the soft-ball stage, or 240 degrees. Cool slightly, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat well. Fold in

half a cupful of quartered marshmallows before using.

DROPPED PEANUT COOKIES

Cream together three tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, three tablespoonfuls of oleo, three-quarters of a cupful of brown sugar and the well beaten yolks of two eggs. Sift together one and a half cupfuls of pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Combine the two mixtures, adding also three tablespoonfuls of rich milk, and stir in one and a quarter cupful of chopped, shelled peanuts. Drop by the teaspoonful on to a well-oiled baking sheet and place fully three inches apart. Place a whole nut in the center of each and bake until crisp and brown.

PENOCHE CRACKERS

Use the small square or oblong saltines. Take one cupful of light brown sugar, half a cupful of cream and one tablespoon of butter and boil to the soft ball stage, or 240 degrees on the candy thermometer. Remove from the fire, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and stir until it begins to get creamy; then add quickly a cupful of broken nut meats and spread the crackers with the mixture. Set aside until cold.

DEVIL'S FOOD

(With Double Frosting)
Cream half a cupful of oleo with one and a half cupfuls of sugar and add the beaten yolks of four eggs and four ounces of unsweetened chocolate melted with five tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Sift together three times one and three-quarter cupfuls of pastry flour, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Combine the two mixtures and add gradually while doing so half a cupful of sweet milk. Beat the batter hard and flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Bake in a greased loaf pan for forty minutes in a moderate oven. Ice when cold with any preferred two varieties of frosting, such as white boiled icing and chocolate, coffee and chocolate or maple and coffee. Be sure that the first layer of the frosting is slightly firm before adding the top one and have both varieties thick and creamy. A marshmallow icing is also good for the first one.

HONEY SPONGE LOAF CAKE

Cream together very very thoroughly, the beaten yolks of three eggs and three-quarters of a cupful of strained honey. Sift three times three-eighths of a cupful of potato flour, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Combine the mixtures, adding the

juice of a quarter of a lemon, and fold in the stiffly whipped egg whites. Bake in a deep ungreased tin for forty minutes. Cover with a maple nut frosting.

FANCY CRISPS

Cream half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, the grated rind of one orange, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one beaten whole egg and the yolk of another. Then add enough sifted pastry flour to form a dough that will knead. Chill over night, roll very thin and cut in fancy shapes. Brush over with beaten egg white mixed with two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and decorate with fancy designs done with strips of candied peel, nuts, candied fruits, etc. Bake until crisp.

CHOCOLATE WAFERS

Cream one-third of a cupful of oleo and add half a cupful of

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sugar, one square of unsweetened chocolate, melted, one beaten egg and half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Sift together one and a half cupfuls of pastry flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Combine the two mixtures, blending in one and a half tablespoonfuls of cream. Chill on the ice, roll thin and dust with grated coconut. Bake in a moderate oven.

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Lobsters in tins	Large Queen Olives
Shrimps in tins	Roquefort (not in tins)
Tuna in Oil and Tomato Sauce	Camembert
Norwegian Fishboller	Limburger
Norwegian Fat Herrings in Olive Oil	Fete Gras
Kipperd Herrings in tins	Pate Fete Gras
Pickled Herrings and Rollmopse in glass jars	Brussels Sprouts
Red Caviar	Succotash
	Mushrooms
	Truffles



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Philip Gibbs Finds Two Opposing Ideas Menace To Germany

London, July 18.—The disquieting news from Germany following the recent assassination of Rathenau brings a closer vision to all who have been studying the after war psychology of the German people of the inevitable conflict which must take place in that country. Whether it will be a bloody struggle plunging Germany into anarchy and civil war to its full heights of tragedy, no mortal man may say.

There is still hope that the essential love of order among the German folk, weariness of blood, strife and half rations after the European war, may avert some terrors of the impending crisis. Nothing can avert a political convulsion more violent than what has yet happened. For the German people have not yet decided between the two opposing ideas which divided them from top to bottom and that decision must be made by the urgent pressure of events, by the very necessity of life.

One idea is a republican democracy fulfilling the obligations of defeat so far as is humanly possible, winning relief from what is not possible by growing common sense and the friendliness of other people no longer desirous of vengeance beyond the bounds of justice, and realising the interdependence of all civilised nations in commerce, society and health. That was Rathenau's philosophy and for that he was killed.

On the other side is the idea of monarchical Germany holding fast to old traditions of might and military force, with a sternly disciplined democracy drilled to obey orders and die as gun fodder when so required. The old caste, faithful to the old imperial flag and scepter idea, the aristocracy, with all its prerogatives of rank and wealth against the rising claims of democracy, lies low for a moment in provincial castles or Berlin apartments, needs time to establish its policy of force against all enemies within and without. But it is convinced it can avoid the obligations of defeat by stubborn resistance until, in twenty years from now or less, defeat itself will be turned to victory by a new invasion of France, with or without Russia in alliance, and the next time without a halt to Paris.

Those two ideas clash within the soul of the people, which is Germany, like the conflicting natures of Jekyll and Hyde, acid and alkali, positive and negative electricity. The clash of thought must lead to explosion. One side or the other must win with no uncertain victory before the riddle of Germany, and with it that of Europe, is solved.

THE MONARCHIST APPEAL.
It is easy to understand the false appeal made by monarchists to great masses of German mind. It is an appeal to the old sentiment, which is very strong in the German mentality; to self-interest, which is after all the dominant motive in most individuals, and to hatred, fear and greed. How easy is propaganda when based on those impulses.

When I was recently in Germany all classes above peasants, laborers and factory worker were in a state of nerves because of the loss of Upper Silesia, and the extreme difficulty of paying indemnities without new crippling taxation. In order to meet the demands of the allied Powers the Government of which Rathenau was a member was faced with the necessity of taxing capital and all forms of luxury and small professional incomes with merciless severity. Rathenau, as Wirth's right hand man, was ready to do so with religious zeal.

In a remarkable book called "In Days to Come" he had made a tremendous attack upon the morals and mentality of the German aristocracy and financial adventurers and had outlined a philosophy for a new Germany which should win great victories of peace by austere self-sacrifice and civic virtue. He proposed a scheme of taxation which was radical and ruthless in its attack on inherited wealth and war profits. I heard him make his first speech in the Reichstag, in which he vaguely forecasted his purpose. It was received with jeers and mocking laughter from the Right.

RATHENAU A RENEGADE
They looked upon him as renegade hypocrite, for he was declaring war upon his own class, preparing to bleed Germany to death, as they thought, for the purposes of paying the Allies. Through their subsidised press the leaders of reaction in Germany were able, as they are still able, to exert a powerful influence upon public imagination. They pointed to the humiliation and weakness of Germany, "hidios and horrible," under its present government, compared with the power and glory of the empire under the

monarchy. Ignoring the necessity of paying war indemnities, they struck fear into the middle classes by prophesying their ruin and the downfall of German industry and commerce if taxation increased. By emphasising the increasing difference between England and France they suggested, without stating it plainly, that if only the German people were to bide their time and renew their allegiance to the old military ideas, trust their former leaders, like Ludendorff and Hindenburg, the whole weight and burden of defeat could be overturned and victory secured over France and all other enemies.

It was an easy game to play on minds of German structure, exasperated by French severity, convinced that the Versailles treaty is impossible of fulfillment without absolute ruin, with unhealed wounds to their former pride, with secret faith in their own supremacy and genius among European peoples, with rage as well as terror in their hearts because of the falling mark and their approach to bankruptcy despite their enormous industry and almost superhuman efforts to recapture their world trade.

GERMANS HEAVILY TAXED

It is a marvel to me, not that Germany should be pulled toward reaction but that so strong an element among the German people should show unmistakably that they will fight to the death against a renewal of militarism, hark back to old traditions of Kaiserism and Junkerdom. The idea, very firmly believed in England, that the German people are lightly taxed is entirely false.

The German workingman has one immeasurable advantage over the British workingman. He has to work. There is practically no unemployment in Germany. But he pays 10 percent of his wages to the State, and they are not marginal. In spite of getting nearly twenty times his pre-war salary in marks he is far worse off now than then, owing to the rise of prices and the fall of the purchasing power of the mark. The smaller middle class folk are severely taxed, the professional classes have hard times to make both ends meet. Some of them are in dire need. The Europe's sake the German democracy must be helped to extirpate escaping obligations are the

financial gamblers and old junker crowd. There is therefore a general sense of bitterness and exasperation with present conditions, and there is no man or woman in Germany, as far as I know, who does not believe it is impossible to assume great burdens of debt to meet the full demands of the allies without breaking under the strain.

INDEMNITY IMPOSSIBLE

I have never disguised my belief, based on careful economic inquiries, that it is actually impossible for Germany to pay according to the full penalties imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Great Britain, victorious in war richer than Germany, would undoubtedly fall into ruin if faced with the costs of the war incurred by all the combatant nations. It is self-evident therefore that the present basis of German reparations is an economic fallacy. Our insistence upon those payments plays into the hands of the German reactionaries, weakens the moderate leaders like Wirth. I cordially agree with Lord Grey, who in a recent speech in the House of Lords said the Allied Powers and the United States must together take action to modify the form and figure of German reparations, and who stated plainly that there is no hope of progress in Europe until that is done.

I also sympathise a good deal with German labor, which appeals to the workingmen in other countries to press their Governments for a more friendly treatment to Germany in order to strengthen the Republican and anti-militarist forces in that nation. The worst thing that could happen to Europe would be the victory of reaction in Germany after anarchy and civil war. That would inevitably lead to another great European war, with Germany and Russia in alliance—twenty years hence.

If we revise the reparations to reasonable limits, admit Germany to old traditions of Kaiserism and Junkerdom, the idea, very firmly believed in England, that the German people are lightly taxed is entirely false.

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The Origin And Rise Of The Flapper

The patient public has been enlightened as to the habits of the flapper. But no one has attempted to explain whence came this new genus. Did the flapper "grow" to blossom in 1922?

Banish the thought! The flapper has been with us for more than three centuries, according to philologists. In 1726 history first makes definite mention of the flapper. Swift, in his "Gulliver's Travels," says: "The absent-minded philosopher of Laputa always kept a flapper in the family, whose duty was to strike gently the mouth of him to whom the speaker addressed himself."

The flapper was then something to arouse memory. It was in the reign that Lord Chesterfield in the year 1747, wrote in a letter: "I write you, by way of a flapper, to put you in mind of yourself."

Until 1852 did the flapper serve as a meek daily reminder. A writer in "Blackwood's Magazine" expressed the opinion of that day in his remark: "It is an advantage to have a flapper about us to remind us of our faults." But the vicissitudes of time brought a change to flapperdom. A quarter of a century later found the flapper an object used to shoo away flies. Always with looseness as a characteristic, soon many things which were noticeably flapping and loose began to be spoken of as flappers. Even the long shoes worn by negro minstrels earned the title.

There is no missing link in the evolution of the flapper. In 1888 the term was applied to a young duck which tried to fly. Here, evidently, is the maternal grandmother of the would-be-high-flying flapper of today—and tonight.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century more particular

instincts of the flapper began to be developed. Any loose part of an animal which flapped was a flapper. In the Museum of Natural History the flapper of a porpoise on exhibition is shown to remind nappers whence they sprang. When, several years later, a man accosted a friend and said heartily, "Give us your flapper, old man," he was not asking him for his lady's faire. He was merely offering to shake hands.

The flapper did double duty for a while, and took on the work of an intransitive verb too. "To flapper" meant to "walk with a loose, flapping motion." It also meant "to quiver" and "to flutter," which can all be noted in the flapper today. And, of course, it is a verb of the active voice. So active that it brings before us the twentieth century flapper, the 1922, eight-cylinder, two-cylinder model.

The flapper's versatility is due to her experiences in so many forms of life. Her walk and the loose waist, are second nature from the days she was part of the porpoise. She still does duty as

a daily reminder. She can still chase away flies, birds, and others who prey, even gift-bearing animals. The flat shoes, erstwhile pride of minstrels, are even condoned, as is likewise the boyish grip of the flapper that only she can give. It's all part of her original nature, combined with the forces of her environment. She is the evolution of a type which has been in the making three hundred years.

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No. 3a Kodak Special, f. 6. 3. lens	145.00	75.00
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etc., etc., etc.		

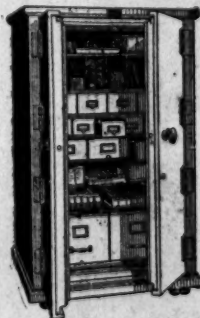
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Business and Official Notices

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai.

C. C. C. No. 8447
Re: Yan Ziang Daung (安祥堂) trading as
Yung Tai (榮泰), Yah Shing (協興) and Ching Yih (勤益) (In Bankruptcy)

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims on or before the 10th September, 1922, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the Estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.
SETH, MANCILL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants,
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1922. 51422

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

C. C. C. No. 8367
Re: Siau Vong Koh (關鳳蕭) trading as
Daian Zung Pawnshop (當押順全) (In Bankruptcy)

Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims on or before the 10th September, 1922, after which date no further claims will be recognised.

All debts due to the Estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.
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Official Court Accountants,
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NOTICE

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Assist. Prof. at University of Prague, Office Museum Road 14, Tel. C. 1129, treatment of Women's and children's diseases, confinements, etc.
Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6. 51409

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that if the Yangtze Trading Co., Hankow, does not take delivery of the undermentioned cargo by 31st August, 1922, same will be sold at Public Auction to comply with order of Chinese Maritime Customs:
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1 Bble Heads
1 Bble Hoops
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4

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OF REMOVAL
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Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer Teh Hsing, Capt. T. C. Chia, will leave from the Ninghsiao Wharf Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 29th August, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins) fitted with electric fans. Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, \$40 single and \$60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephone Freight 1520 Passage 3283. 51429

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In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

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Re: The International Lumber Produce & Stock Exchange
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NOTICE is hereby given that those persons holding shares in the above-mentioned Exchange, who have not yet done so, are required to produce their share certificates to the undersigned for verification on or before the 31st August, 1922, otherwise they will be excluded from any dividends that may be payable.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Examination of ship damaged cargo ex the S. S. "PRESIDENT MADISON" will be held at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf, on Monday, August 28th, at 9.30 a.m., when Messrs. Elster Reeves & Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.
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The twin-screw a.s. LORESTAN, British flag, Captain Tyree, is due to sail for Vladivostok via Chefoo, on Tuesday, August 29th, at 4 p.m.
Pleasant and commodious deck space. First-class cabins, saloon and smoking room equipped with electric fans. Special rate for Shanghai-Vladivostok round voyage.
Vessel will call at Tsingtau on downward voyage.
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For freight or passage apply to:
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Agents.
Tel. Cent. 3059-3060.
No. 8 French Bund. 51360

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T. F. 11

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Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Harbin, New York, Hong Kong, Hloilo, Penang, Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon, Bofabak, Johore, Saigon, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, Kuala, Shanghai, Chefoo, Lumpur, Singapore, Colombo, London, Sourabaya, Lyons, Malacca, Tientsin, Haiphong, Manila, Tientsin, Hamburg, Negrasi, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama.

London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,000,000

Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Paris, 8 Rue Boudreau

London Office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Branches:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

Rome: Banco di Roma.

New York: The Irving National Bank.

San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay, Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Tientsin, Chefoo, Manchouli, Urumchi, Dairen, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Haiphong, Newchwang, Yokohama, Hankow, Peking, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jozefski,

Th. de Kraywoszewski,

P. Pettiguenin.

Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHEN, Manager.

T. S. WONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1.00 will be received.

Not more than \$200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is \$5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorized \$1,300,000-0-0

Capital Paid-up \$1,066,520-0-0

Reserve Fund H. K. \$500,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE: No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES: Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES: Honolulu, San Francisco, Kobe, London, Sourabaya, Canada, Yokohama, Samarang, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG, Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital U. S. \$10,000,000

Paid up Capital U. S. \$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SHIKIACHWANG, HARBIN, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local \$, Taels, Q, \$, and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 11A Nanking Road

Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843

Telegraphic address: Shnambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$2,500,000-0-0

Reserve Fund \$300,000-0-0

Head Office: Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads.

Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2656

General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts 4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

SUN CHU HUI, Manager.

SUN CHU MIN, Sub-Manager.

Y. S. TUNG, Sub-Manager.

K. Z. TSE, P. P. Manager.

International Banking
Corporation

Capital U.S. \$5,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. \$10,424,763

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong

PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu

SPAIN: Barcelona, Madrid

STRAITS: Singapore

DOMINICA: Santo Domingo, Sanchez, San Francisco, San Pedro, Santiago, Puerto Plata, Barahona, La Vega

JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe

INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon

PANAMA: Panama, Colon

SOERABAYA: Soerabaya

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000-0-0

Paid-up Capital \$12,279,800-0-0

Reserve Fund \$2,443,700-0-0

Special Reserve Fund \$3,534,600-0-0

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Chanchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hongchow, Nanking, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Hankow, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kiri, Hsuechow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushue, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金銀銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorized Capital \$5,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000

Reserve Fund \$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.

Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.

Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address: "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos. General Office: C. 3500

Manager's Office: C. 1250

Foreign Dept. C. 3440

Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotation
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	\$875
Russo-Asiatic	\$18 1/2 B.
Marine Insurance	Ra. 250
Canton	H. 445 B.
North China	Ts. 128
Union of Canton	H. 205
Yangtze	H. 22 1/2 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Ts. 21 1/4
Insurance	
China Fire	H. 111 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 335 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 200 B.
Indo-China Pref.	H. 23 1/2 B.
"Shell"	H. 70
Hongkong Tugord	Ts. 40 B.
Shai Tug Pref.	Ts. 40 B.
Wharves	
Kaiping	Ts. 20 1/4
Oriental Cons.	Ts. 18 1/2
Raub	H. 91 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 107 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 85 B.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 7 1/2 B.
"Pref."	Ts. 4.80 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. 180 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	\$40 B.
China Realty Ord.	Ts. 50
China Realty Pref.	Ts. 50
A-French Land	Ts. 91 B.
Shanghai Land	Ts. 91 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Ts. 13 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Ts. 105
Loou-kung-mow	Ts. 22
Oriental	Ts. 7 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 114 1/2
Industrials	
Butter Tiles	Ts. 35
China Sugar	H. 152 1/2 B.
Green Island	H. 28 B.
Langkats	Ts. 10
Major Bros.	Ts. 5
Shai Sumatra	Ts. 80
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$5 B.
Llewellyn	\$42 1/2
Lane Crawford	\$94 B.
Moutrie	\$45
Watson	H. 10.20 B.
Weeks	\$18
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Ts. 1 1/4
Amberg	Ts. 0.10
Angle-Java	Ts. 3.85
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 0.80
Ayer Tawah	Ts. 11 1/4
Bata Nam 1918	Ts. 0.83 1/2
Bata	Ts. 0.83 1/2
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 1
Chemor United	Ts. 0.35
Chempedak	Ts. 2
Chempedak	Ts. 1
Consolidated	Ts. 1.15
Domination	Ts. 0.80
Gula Kalumpung	Ts. 4 1/2
Java Consolidated	Ts. 6
Kapayang	Ts. 6
Karan	Ts. 6
Kedah	Ts. 1
Kota Bahru	Ts. 0.60
Kroowek Java	Ts. 5
Pados	Ts. 1
Pengkalan Durian	Ts. 0.50
Permat	Ts. 0.25
Repah	Ts. 0.30
Sungagang	Ts. 0.30
Seelows	Ts. 0.50
Semambu	Ts. 0.50
Senawang	Ts. 0.60
Shai Kiebang	Ts. 0.55
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 1
Shai Malay pref.	Ts. 5
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 0.55
Sungala	Ts. 25 cts.
Sungel Duri	Ts. 4 1/4
Sua Manggis	Ts. 1
Shai Seremban	Ts. 0.40
Taipung	Ts. 0.15
Tanah Merah	Ts. 0.20 B.
Tebong	Ts. 0.80
Zhangbes	Ts. 1.00
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Ts. 325
Culty Dairy	Ts. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 112 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 25 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Ts. 45
Shai Mercury	Ts. 20 B.
Shai Telephone	Ts. 68 B.
Shai Waterworks	Ts. 140 B.

S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinke Rd. Telephone No. Central 808

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 26, 1922
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Chinese-Eng. & Ming. "B"
Ts. 20.00
Ewo Mills Ts. 12.75 Sept.
UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS
Ewo Mills Ts. 12.75 Sept.

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai August 26, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED
S. M. C. 1914 5 1/4 Debs.
Ts. 101.00
F. M. C. 1914 5 1/4 Debs.
Ts. 82.00
Chinese Engineering & Mining
Ts. 20.50
Shanghai Wharves Ts. 185.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 26, 1922
Market 72.3125
Native Interest 03

Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 97 1/2
Touch 301 1/2
Copper Cash 242.500
Bar Silver 35 1/2
Bar London rate 58.70
New York on London 447 1/2

Banks Opening Selling Rates:
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 5d.
Demand 3s. 5 1/2 d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 76 1/2
Demand 76 1/2

OPENING RATES

August 26, 1922
Bar Silver Spot 35 1/2
Bar Silver Forward 35 1/2
Mex. Dollars 72.3125
Native Interest 03

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS' SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3 1/2
London (Demand) 3 1/2
London 4 m.s. 3 1/2
India (T.T.) 26 1/2
France (T.T.) 1020
America (T.T.) 76 1/2
Hongkong (T.T.) 75
Japan (T.T.) 62 1/2
Batavia (T.T.) 198
Straits (T.T.) 68 1/2

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m.s. Credits 3 1/2
London 4 m.s. Debits 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Credits 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Debits 3 1/2
France 4 m.s. 1070
America 4 m.s. L/C 80 1/2
Debs 81

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 78 1/2 = Ts. 127.39

@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. \$175.71

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. \$175.71

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Ts. 5.07 @ 3s. 6 1/4 d. 21

" 1 1/2 @ 77 1/2 Gold \$1

" 1 @ 953 Fr. 10.62

" 1 @ — Marks —

" 1 @ 61 1/2 Yen 1.80

" 1 @ 267 1/2

" 1 @ — Roubles 2.98

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

" 1 @ 16.55 Ital.

Lira 18.44

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 77 1/2

Demand buying on America 78 1/2

Demand selling on London

3s. 5 1/4 d.

Demand buying on London

3s. 6 1/4 d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

Bank's Buying Rates

Roubles 340,000 Ts. 100

Roubles 100 Ts. 340,000

LIRA EXCHANGE

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 17.60 = 1 Tael

Swiss Fra. 3.95 = 1 Tael

Marks 1350.00 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 103.60 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 25.20 = 1 U. S. Dollar

It. Lire 174.00 = 100 Fr. France

LONDON PARIS RATE

(Free & Wire Transfer)

Paris, August 26.—The Paris

London cross-rate was quoted yesterday

at £1=57.63 francs and to day at £1=58.63 francs.

SILK MARKET

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company state: Our last report was dated August 18.

White Silk.—The market continues unchanged.

Tastee New Style.—Silver

Stork, 1 Ts. 937 1/2.

Cables from Japan quote a

steadier market: Sinsui, No. 1

Yen 1,840.

Export from Shanghai, Season

1922-1923

White silk 5,005 bales and

yellow 3,936 bales.

To London, 735 bales.

To France, 1,199 bales white

and 488 yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 121

bales white.

To America, 2,381 bales.

To India and Levant, 542

bales white and 3,304 bales

yellow.

To Russia, 171 bales.

Steam flatrate to Europe, etc.,

4,574 bales and America, 2,538

bales.

Yellow steam, 545 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 566

bales and America 219 bales.

picula

Settlements for Europe,

&c., White Silk 3,000

Settlements for Europe,

&c., Yellow Silk 4,000

Settlements for America,

White Silk 2,500

Stock in Shanghai, White

Silk 500

Stock in Shanghai, Yellow

Silk 1,000

Visible Supply for season

to date 11,000

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 26, 1922

Spot Bar Silver was unchanged

and Forward up 1/4 d in London

yesterday.

The New York price is un-

changed and the London-New

York cross rate declined to

447 1/2.

The only change in our Official

quotations here today was a rise

in the Franc rate to 1020.

Our market here opened on the

firm side, eased off slightly

during the course of the morning

but steadied up again, closing

firm.

At the opening business in

Sterling was done at 3 1/2% for

practically all deliveries until

the end of the year and in Gold

Dollars at 77 1/2.

Speculators bought some at

these rates and the market eased

off slightly until the best sellers

were offering 3 1/2% for August

and September Sterlings and

3 1/2-11-16 for Forward.

Gold Dollars were done at the

same time at 77 1/2 for August

and September and 77 1/2 for

forward.

There were, however, good

sellers at these rates and as

speculators had bought a fair

amount rates firmed up again.

The market closed with sellers

of Sterling at 3 1/2-11-16 for

August and September deliveries

and 3 1/2% for forward.

There were sellers of Gold

Dollars at the close at 77 1/2 for

August and September and

77 1/2-13-16 for forward.

There were sellers of Yen at

the close at 61 7-16 for August

September and 61 1/2 for forward

delivery.

Banks were rather shy at

operating in France today

owing to the sharp rise in the

cross rate.

However, it is probable that

Franc T. T. could have been

done at about 1040 and Bill's

about 1075.

Banks were quoting 3 1/4%

for Sterling and 79 1/2 for Gold

Dollar Bills.

China and India bought

silver in London yesterday and

the market was reported

steady.

New York report their market

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Singapore Rubber

Auction

AUGUST 10, 1922.

The London market has re-

mained dull and unchanged since

our last report, but was this

morning reported 1/4 d. down.

New York has sagged 1/2 cent

during the week down to 14 cents.

In the local market there is

evidence of "shorts" having

covered their requirements to a

great extent, but sellers' prices are

still above the parity of the con-

suming markets.

Of the 925 tons put up for

sale at this week's auction, 686

tons were offered and 475 tons

sold.

Prices show a general set-back,

but the demand was fair and

bidding at times quite lively.

Awarded Singapore Standard

Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold at

24 1/2 cents, which is 1/4 to 1/2

cent down on the week. A great

number of lots, however, were

withdrawn at the above bids.

Sheet equal to Standard, ex-

perienced a similar decline; this

grade and good lots of F.A.Q.

Sheets found ready buyers.

No lots of Awarded Standard

1st Latex Crepe were sold, as

sellers withdrew their lots.

Crepe equal to Standard was

in good favor and fetched fair

prices; there is at present a

good demand for Standard 1st

Who Was Katie King?

Reappearance Of The Spirit Of This Girl Of The Seventeenth Century
One Of The Most Remarkable Manifestations In The History
Of Spiritism

BY HERMAN MICHELSON
In a lecture at Carnegie Hall the other day Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gave an additional impetus to the perennial interest in the case and personality of Katie King, the famous "spirit" who for many months was practically a member of the household of the late Sir William Crookes, eminent British scientist.

The creator of Sherlock Holmes told his audience that Katie King lived originally in the days of Charles II., when her name was Anne Morgan; that her father was Morgan the Pirate, and that this accounts for the gorgeous tales of piracy, sea fights, buried treasure and other wild adventures round the world which Katie told the children of Sir William Crookes. Sir Arthur said:

"I have communicated with Sir William's daughter. She is a married woman now, well past middle age. She well remembers Katie King and told me of the stories Katie used to tell her and the other children in the two years she spent in the Crookes household, converting Crookes to the truth of spiritism."

Katie King's case has been a banner to the spiritualists for nearly fifty years. So much importance do they attach to Katie that in the proceedings of the British Psychical Research Society for 1920, in an article "In Memory of Sir William Crookes," the writer, Sir William F. Barrett, used this language:

"No such startling demonstration, under stringent conditions of what seemed to be a perfectly natural human form, yet able to appear and disappear, had ever been observed before. The only parallel (we speak with reverence) is the appearance of Our Lord after his resurrection. If we accept that cardinal fact of the Christian religion, we have less difficulty in accepting Crookes's statements."

No serious attempt has been made to disprove the statements of Sir William Crookes, who brought to bear on Katie every test his unsurpassed experimental skill could devise, and declared himself convinced of her "objective reality." But then few psychic phenomena have been touched for by such an authority as Sir William. When he died, in 1919, in his 87th year, he had completed 70 years of continuous scientific study, experiment and discovery. He had the true scientist's "taste exact for faultless fact" in a superlative degree. Besides, he had a boldness in striking out along new lines which enabled him to blaze more new trails than any other savant of his time.

When only sixteen Crookes was already at work in a laboratory, at nineteen he published his first scientific paper and was marked as a coming man in chemistry. He did important work in astronomy; discovered a new element, the metal thallium, and with infinite labor determined its atomic weight; invented the radiometer; became the world's greatest authority on spectroscopy; discovered the "cathode rays" which formed the basis of the X-ray; contributed vitally to the science of sanitation; showed how minute diamonds could be produced artificially—all these are but a few

or Sir William Crookes's achievements.

His degrees, medals, editorships, presidencies of learned societies, &c., are too many even to list. One of the highest honors in the Kingdom of England's gift, the Order of Merit, was conferred on him in 1910. Sir William gave all his discoveries to the world freely, when by strict business management he could have amassed an enormous fortune.

His psychical researches lasted from 1870 to 1874. He undertook the work because, as he wrote at the time in the Journal of Science, of which he was editor, he "considered it the duty of scientific men to examine all phenomena which attract public attention, in order to confirm their genuineness, or to explain the delusion of the honest, or to expose the tricks of deceivers."

Spiritualism was holding a position near the center of the stage at the time. Accounts of seances, with arguments for and against, filled the air and the newspapers and magazines.

Crookes attended many spiritualists' gatherings, and late in 1873 began paying particular attention to the seances at the home of Florence Cook, a school girl of fifteen or so. The remarkable thing at these seances was the materialization of a beautiful young girl who called herself Katie King, who circulated among those present, seemingly solid and living, while Miss Cook was supposedly in a trance in a dark room or cabinet.

Crookes, in a letter dated Feb. 3, 1874, printed in the Spiritualist Magazine, complained that in the public discussion of Katie King "there was plenty of strong assertion, much unintentional exaggeration, endless conjecture and supposition, no little insinuation of fraud, and some amount of vulgar buffoonery; but no one has come forward with a positive assertion, based upon the evidence of his own senses, to the effect that when the form which calls itself 'Katie' is visible in the room, the body of Miss Cook is either actually in the cabinet or is not there."

He took up his own challenge, arranged to have Miss Cook come to his house and began a series of tests which lasted for five months. Describing a highly successful seance, in another letter to the Spiritualist, dated March 30, 1874, he wrote:

"Katie never appeared to greater perfection, and for nearly two hours she walked about the room conversing familiarly with those present. On several occasions she took my arm when walking and the impression conveyed to my mind that it was a living woman by my side instead of a visitor from the other world was so strong that the temptation to repeat a recent celebrated experiment became almost irresistible."

"Feeling, however, that if I had not a spirit, I had at all events a lady close to me, I asked her permission to clasp her in my arms, so as to be able to verify the interesting observations which a bold experimentalist has recently somewhat verbosely recorded. Permission was graciously given, and I accordingly did—well, as any gentleman

would do under the circumstances."

It was at this seance that Katie offered to settle all doubts as to her genuineness by exhibiting herself and Miss Cook together, for Prof. Crookes's sole benefit. He followed her into the cabinet, and by the light of a special phosphorus lamp he had devised, saw Miss Cook, "dressed in black velvet, as she had been in the early part of the evening, and to all appearances perfectly senseless; she did not move when I took her hand and held the light quite close to her face, but continued quietly breathing."

"Raising the lamp I looked around and saw Katie standing close behind Miss Cook. She was robed in flowing white drapery as we had seen her previously during the seance. Holding one of Miss Cook's hands in mine and still kneeling I passed the lamp up and down so as to illuminate Katie's whole figure and satisfy myself thoroughly that I was really looking at the veritable Katie whom I had clasped in my arms a few minutes before, and not at the phantom of a disordered brain."

"She did not speak, but moved her head and smiled in recognition. Three separate times did I turn the lamp to Katie and examine her with steadfast scrutiny, until I had no doubt whatever of her objective reality. At last Miss Cook moved slightly and Katie instantly motioned me to go away. I went to another part of the cabinet and then ceased to see Katie, but did not leave the room until Miss Cook waked up, and two of the visitors came in with a light."

He took Katie's pulse one day, and found it was beating steadily at seventy-five; a little later he took Miss Cook's pulse, and timed it at its usual rate of ninety. Tests of Katie's heart and lungs showed that her organs were sounder than Miss Cook's.

Crookes tried photography, training whole batteries of cameras on Katie and Miss Cook in the cabinet simultaneously. Altogether he got 44 negatives, "some inferior, some indifferent, and some excellent." He wrote that "during the photographic seance Katie muffled her medium's head up in a shawl to prevent the light falling upon her face. I frequently drew the curtain when Katie was standing near and it was a common thing for the seven or eight of us in the laboratory to see Miss Cook and Katie at the same time under the full blaze of the electric light."

Crookes had himself photographed with Katie. Then he was photographed with Miss Cook, in exactly the same position. The pictures showed that Katie was half a head taller than Miss Cook, larger in proportion, and more beautiful.

"But photography," Crookes wrote the Spiritualist Magazine, "is inadequate to depict the perfect beauty of Katie's face as words are powerless to depict her charms of manner. Photography may indeed give a map of her countenance; but how can it reproduce the brilliant purity of her complexion of the ever varying expression of her most mobile features, now overshadowed with sadness when relating some of the bitter experiences of her past life, now smiling with all the innocence of happy girlhood when

she had collected my children round her and was amusing them by recounting anecdotes of her adventures in India?"

Finally Katie announced that her departure was near, and on May 21, 1874, she made her last appearance. According to two of those present, W. H. Harrison, editor of the Spiritualist Magazine, and Mrs. Ross Church, a prolific and popular novelist whose pen name was Florence Marryat, Katie cut off locks of her hair and bits of her dress and presented these souvenirs to various persons. She also wrote, in pencil, "Pensed a moi, May 21, 1874."

Crookes saw the very last of Katie—and the scene as he described it, in a letter to the Spiritualist reprinted without date, was amazing. He went into the cabinet with Katie, and she called to Miss Cook to awake. Miss Cook did, and then Katie told her she must go. Miss Cook wept bitterly and implored Katie to stay. This Katie told her, was impossible, and they conversed for a few moments, Miss Cook sobbing hysterically. Finally Katie asked Crookes to help Miss Cook and when he bustled himself in trying to soothe the girl, Katie King disappeared.

STRIKE ENDED

(Gambler's device)

London, August 25.—The printers' strike has definitely ended, the typographers having balloted in favor of acceptance of the terms.

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

August 28, 1922, at 3:00 p.m.
Cause No. 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; motion to set for trial. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1384, Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen and Co.; motion to set for trial. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 1388, Well v. Wright; motion to set for trial; M. L. Heen; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1473, Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; motion to set for trial. P. F. Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1511, Han Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; motion on demurrer. Davies and Bryan; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 1588, Swinehart v. Swinehart; motion for alimony pendente lite, etc. Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1540, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock and Produce Exchange, Inc.; motion for hearing intervention.

Cause No. 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart, Moore, Moson Hart and Co.; motion to set for trial. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL

Col. and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Manila.

Mr. H. M. Gallop, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Tucker, London.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cunningham, Baltimore.

Miss H. Heywood, Liverpool.

Miss F. Jones, Liverpool.

Mr. N. C. Wolf, San Francisco.

Mr. L. J. Berkov, Peking.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Mr. S. Efstrom, Tientsin.

Mr. J. F. McDonnell, Ching-kiang.

Mr. F. S. Smith, Soochow.

Mr. C. Jernigen, Soochow.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Graver, Los Angeles.

Miss R. Moody, Oakland Cal.

Miss R. M. Foster, Oakland Cal.

Lt. H. C. M. Ginnis, U. S. Navy.

Weather Report

26.—The pressure is steady above the normal level. Variable breezes with long calms. Mist at sunrise; very fine morning.

25.—The typhoon crosses Japan in a NE direction, and disappears between Hokkaido and the Kuriles. The centre shown on the Eastern Sea passes to the Loochoos and is apparently following the typhoon towards the coast of Japan. Gales in North Japan strong N to NW winds at the Loochoos; unsteady breezes along our coasts. Very fine day in our Valley; rain in Fukien and Kwangtung; showers at Formosa.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the Week from Aug. 28 to Sept. 3

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, August 28th and 29th

JESSE L. LASKY

Presents

BRYANT WASHBURN

IN

"Why Smith Left Home"

They couldn't fool Smith. No sir-ee! He knew a thing or two.

He could survive an elopement, a train wreck, a hotel fire and an earthquake—which he did—all for her. He could even hold his own with the lady who called him son-in-law. But there are some things in this world that a regular man can not and will not endure.

What? That's "Why Smith Left Home." Bryant Washburn at his funniest and best in this smashing picturization of George Broadhurst's famous stage hit. You'll be sorry if you don't come.

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 30th and 31st

ADOLPH ZUKOR

Presents

BILLIE BURKE

IN

"The Misleading Widow"

Mountains she had to cross in abundance! Mountains of scandal! Mountains of gossip! Mountains of jealousy! They found a man under her bed at dead of night and who do you suppose saw the whole thing? Tabitha! (Named from "Tabby," the CAT.) Tabitha took care of the rest!

Scandal? Two men in the home of a young, charming and unchaperoned widow! How's THAT for scandal!

But "Betty"—Billie Burke—levels mountains with the turn of humor, a cutting tongue, a spirit that scorches the tongue or scandal—and

Guess WHO helped her? No! You're wrong! That's wrong too! One more guess. THAT'S wrong too! You'll simply have to see the picture if you want to find out.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 1st, 2nd and 3rd

PIONEER FILM CORP.

Presents

GRACE DAVISON

THE LOVELIEST WOMAN ON THE SCREEN AND CONWAY TEARLE IN

"ATONEMENT"

FROM COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S NOVEL THE STORY OF A MAN who was dragged to the Bitterest Depths of Despair yet who never suffered at all

NO MAN NEED FEAR TEMPTATION if he will but listen to the Voice of Conscience.

THE GREATEST BATTLES THAT ARE FOUGHT ARE THOSE WHICH RAGE IN THE HUMAN HEART.

A story of a woman who forgave, but could not forget. The tale of a man who was tempted—who thought that he had reached the depths of despair—but found that a second chance had been given him and devoted his life to the righting of the wrong he had never committed.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

To-night To-night

ADOLPH ZUKOR

Presents

MYRTLE STEDMAN

IN

"The Teeth of the Tiger"

AN ARSENE LUPIN STORY

Old man Forbes murdered. His young wife and her lover in the hands of the police. Arsene Lupin, arch-crook, accused and missing. No tangible clue but the marks of two rows of teeth. A picture thrilling, baffling, amazing in its mystery, yet sparkling with laughs and warmed by a beautiful story of love. If you are looking for excitement see this.

Matinee Today, at 3.15 p.m.

Showing

"THE TEETH OF THE TIGER" and One Ep. of 'THE ADVENTURES OF TARZAN'

Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

AT THE ISIS THEATRE

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 9:15 p.m. Matinees at 5:30 p.m.

FRANZ MOLNAR PRESENTS



FEATURING

BESSIE BARRISCALE

It's powerful drama, in which human weakness and its causes are revealed, hell's camouflages as reflected in high society explained.

LOOK OUT! The Devil Always Plays the Game of Destruction with Human Pawns.

ALSO PRESENTING

"HURRICANE HUTCH"

Episodes 9th and 10th.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday August 31st to September 3rd.

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

JACK PICKFORD



in a drama of Boyhood Days with their joys and sorrows

"IN WRONG"

Written and directed by James Kirkwood

A story of a typical country boy who is always in wrong until chance makes him a hero. It is a picture of the rag doll days, the old swimmin' hole and school day loves, with their joys and sorrows, just as you lived them yourself.

Tonight at 9:15 and Matinee at 5:30

Helen Gardner in

"CLEOPATRA"

The romance of a woman and a queen.

The story of history's most charming woman, the world's first vampire.

At 3 p.m. MATINEE TODAY At 3 p.m.

Eddie Lyons & Lee Moran in

"Everything But The Truth"

A peppery comedy drama in five parts.

ALSO

"HURRICANE HUTCH"

Episodes 7th & 8th.

SZECHUEN SOON TO BE SCENE OF DISASTROUS WAR

Gen. Wu's Reinforcements Are Now In The Gorges

(Independent News Service)
Hankow, Aug. 23.—The strained situation in Szechuen is leading to further and disastrous complications, now that General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan is alleged to be taking sides with the coalition forces under General Liu Cheng-hsun.

In view of the arrival in Szechuen of reinforcements from Hubei who are rapidly moving into Szechuen through Ichang and Patang, General Hsiang Keh-wu, a colleague of General Liu Cheng-hsun, has invited General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan to lead his men to Chungking so as to maintain the ground they have already gained for the Kuomintang.

Some \$200,000 is being raised in Chungking by the military commanders from the Szechuen salt merchants there, and the money will be used to finance the mobilization of Yunnan troops. Arrangements are reported to be made in Chungking for transporting Yunnan troops from Foshun to Chungking.

General Wu Pei-fu's reinforcements into Szechuen, under the command of General Sun Chuen-fang, have already arrived in the Gorges, and General Sun is now making Patang and Kweichow the basis of his military operations. General Luo Ching-shan's troops are now stationed between Patang and Kweichow ready to take action toward Chungking on behalf of the defeated party under General Yang Sen and Liu Hsiang.

Acting on the suggestion of General Tsiang Cheng-hsun of Nanchang, General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have mobilized the Shanxi troops under General Wu Hsin-tien to attack Szechuen from Shensi. And it is anticipated that as soon as all these forces from various sides converge on Chungking, Szechuen will inevitably be the scene of another wasteful internal warfare.

F. E. Republic To Combine Industries

(Daily News Agency)
Chita, Aug. 21.—The Government of the Far Eastern Republic has recently approved the law sanctioning the amalgamation of all the commercial enterprises of the Ministry of State Economy into one concern, which will operate on commercial principles under the name of "Gostorg" with a capital of 500,000 gold roubles and with all the rights of a legal person.

The law guarantees the "Gostorg" full inviolability of its capital. The "Gostorg" has the prior claim to supply the State industrial enterprises with its articles and also to sell at home and export abroad the products of the state industries. It is busily engaged in buying gold, establishing many offices in gold-producing districts for this purpose.

Foreigners Taken By Honan Bandits

(Independent News Service)
Hankow, Aug. 23.—About thirty members of the Lunghai Railway staff near Kaiteng have been kidnapped by bandits of Honan whose whereabouts have not yet been located by forces sent out for their rescue by the Lunghai head office at Chengchow.

Among the victims carried away are two foreigners and there is no news whatsoever about their safety. Pressure is being brought to bear on Honan officials by the railway administration, but the officials find it exceedingly difficult to locate the kidnappers.

Kidnapping of railway travelers in northern China is increasing in seriousness, despite the ostensible efforts of officials to fight banditry in Honan. Outrages are reported from various points on and near the lines of the Kihnan and Lunghai railways.

Yunnan Soldiers On Verge Of Mutiny

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, Aug. 23.—Reports from Yunnan state that the administration there is confronted with serious unrest among its soldiery. The province has an army of some fifty thousand men, largely ex-bands who are not very amenable to discipline, and there is much dissatisfaction over the pay given them.

Several minor cases of looting have already been reported.

Wu Asks \$700,000 Of Railroad Funds

(Independent News Service)
Hankow, Aug. 22.—The Hankow administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway has received a further demand from General Wu Pei-fu for a sum of \$700,000 to be remitted to Loyang for military expenses.

General Wu has recently handed over the collection of receipts of the southern section to the Ministry of Communications, and has wound up his special bureau in Hankow for seizing funds of the Kihnan line.

Missionary Gored To Death By Bull

Rev. H. W. Houlding, for more than 20 years a missionary in China, was gored to death by a bull at Fuyintan, via Tamingfu, Chihli, on August 14 according to word received in Shanghai today.

Rev. Houlding, with his wife has conducted the independent South Chihli mission for over 20 years, going through the Boxer trouble without interruption. In addition to his wife two other missionaries, Miss K. Ewald and Miss B. Z. Schrack, are connected with the mission. Complete details of the shocking affair have not been received.

Chita Declines Mediation Offer

(Daily News Agency)
Chita, Aug. 21.—The Chugai Sigiio reports that Japanese Government has offered to act as mediator to Merkuloff in the matter of reconciliation of Merkuloff with Far Eastern Republic. The offer has been rejected.

The Japanese residents at Vladivostok hope the Chita Government will be able to bring all the provinces under its yoke. In the case of civil war, the Japanese Government will remain neutral.

Play For Roper Tennis Doubles Cup In September

A doubles team of Americans will meet a British duo about the middle of September for the Roper Cup. Mr. Roper, who was formerly with the American Trading Company here, was a well-known tennis star and the trophy was secured through subscription among tennis fans a year ago.

Bill Pott and W. P. Roberts, representing the United States won the cup last year by defeating Mansel-Smith and Wade in three straight sets.

Provinces Should Wait, Wu Advises

(Independent News Service)
Hankow, Aug. 23.—General Wu Pei-fu, who has recently been approached at Loyangfu by an emissary of Governor Chao Heng-ti, of Changsha, Hunan, has advised Chao Heng-ti to take great precaution in the alleged schemes for conveying an inter-provincial conference of southwestern provinces in Changsha for discussing the framing of provincial self-government constitutions.

While General Wu strongly favors the establishment of provincial constitutional governments, he states that all responsible leaders of the country should await the outcome of the national reunification scheme and program for constitutional reconstruction, and should refrain from complicating the present dangerously chaotic conditions in the country.

Peking Gives Fund For Flood Victims

One hundred thousand dollars for relief in Swatow has been allocated by the Finance Commission of the National Famine Relief Organisation at Peking, according to a telegram received here this morning by Rev. W. K. Souther of the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai. The Peking Commission is composed of foreigners and Chinese and administers the funds raised through surtaxes.

Steps will probably be taken to co-ordinate the funds subscribed for Swatow relief in various parts of the East in order that they may be distributed more effectively.

Famine Refugees Still In Great Need

(Reuters Service)
Geneva, August 25.—In view of the recent contradictory statements with regard to the famine in Russia the Soviet have issued an official statement to the effect that the need is still great. Thousands of children are homeless and must be fed and clothed. The peasants are completely ruined. Gigantic efforts are necessary to enable the cultivation of a sufficient area. The situation in the Crimea, the government of Odessa, Nikolae and Zaporohie in the Ukraine, some governments of the Volga, and especially the Tatar Republic, is worse than last year owing to drought and locusts.

Krassin Speaks On Russ Foreign Trade

(Rosta News Agency)
Moscow, August 20.—At the first session of the committee for drafting Russo-German Trade Agreement, Mr. Krassin, commissary for foreign trade, delivered a speech, pointing out that the work of the present committee is a continuation of the work left behind by the Kappala Treaty. "We must maintain a monopoly of foreign trade," states Mr. Krassin, "for the preservation of economic independence. The Western Powers will make attempts to break our united fronts, thus converting Russia into a field for their exploitation. We declare to the German Government and German people that we will sacrifice everything to reach full understanding between these two countries."

Victoria Theatre

Features to be exhibited during the Week from August 28th to September 3rd

On Monday and Tuesday, August 28th and 29th

THE PEERLESS PICTURE Co. PRESENTS

CLARA HORTON and JACK RICHARDSON

"THE HEART OF A WOMAN"

AN UNUSUAL PHOTO DRAMA WITH AN ALL STAR CAST IN A TOUCHING STORY OF A WOMAN'S TOLERANT FIDELITY

Story of a Self-righteous Brute that Marries a Refined Woman. He Was Brought about to the Realization that his Selfish attitude in His Home Was Wrong—It Was His Wife's Friend Who Did It.

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 30th and 31st

SPOOKS BE DARNED! IT'S

DOROTHY GISH

"Turning The Tables"

A story of crooks, spooks, lovers and lunatics. In which the screen's greatest comedienne takes the sly from asylum and puts the toot in institution.

A nasty aunt—a fiery squabble—a quack doctor and bloot! a sanitarium for Dorothy.

But when the story ends—who's keeping the keepers busy then? Come and see, and laugh till the tears come!

They said she was non compos mentis! Which being interpreted means, "Punny in the head." So her crooked aunt and her aunt's crooked doctor packed her off to a sanitarium and proceeded to spend her money.

Was she funny? She is. But not in the head. And what she did to Auntie, Doc and that "crazy house!" Don't dare to miss it. One big long side-achy laugh!

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 1st, 2nd and 3rd

THOS. H. INCE Presents

DOROTHY DALTON

"L'APACHE"

An amazingly vivid picture of the night life of Paris... of the "spenders" in garish cafes, of the strange "half-world" of the fierce Apaches. Two women. One rich frivolous and worse, longing for the love of a man who had tired of her. Another, poor, unfortunate, seeking to escape from the Apache "king." One night these two women meet. The rest of the story you won't soon forget.

THIS WEEK AT THE Apollo Theatre

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday August 28th, 29th & 30th

Universal Film Manufacturing Co. presents

The attractive beauty

Edith Roberts

in a photodrama of colorful scenes of a lawless South American town in the heart of the Andes—A startling play entitled

"THE FIRE CAT"

by NORMAN DAWN

"The Fire Cat" is a colorful scene of life in the South American mining district, in the heart of the Andes.

EDITH ROBERTS, the star, depicts the role of Dulce Alvarez, a native girl of primitive passions. In one of the sensational incidents in the story she leaves the shelter of her mountain home to go to the lawless town of Parisima where she becomes a dancer in order to lure to his death with the beauty of her body the man who murdered her mother.

Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 31st, September 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

A Special Realart Picture! Some Fair Amusement!!

The Story of a Modern Flapper and an Old fashioned Girl and their two Sweethearts!!

"Don't Call Me Little Girl"

with charming vivacious star

MARY MILES MINTER

The contrast between the old-fashioned girl and Miss 1922, their methods of hunting down a husband, always an interesting comparison, is the revolving point of this fast whirling romance. "DON'T CALL ME LITTLE GIRL."

A vivacious heroine smartly interpreted by Mary Minter trips on a miscalculated romance of a maiden aunt, falls in love with the hitherto-reluctant bridegroom herself and shapes the destinies of four love-sick misfits, including herself after no end of embarrassing mistakes.

The Story is old fashioned and modern by turns. There is some excellent comedy and a never-flagging pep that brings the interest to a pitch and keeps it there.

"Don't Call Me Little Girl"

may be set down as one of the best productions in which MARY MILES MINTER HAS YET APPEARED.

Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.

BEBE DANIELS

IN

"Two Weeks With Pay"

Lots of fun. Bring your family over it will make you smile.

10-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.

A. Benj. B. Hampton Special Production.

Zane Grey's

GREATEST NOVEL

"THE U. P. TRAIL"

7 PARTS A MASSIVE PICTURE OF THE GREAT WEST.

with a powerful cast including

Roy Stewart, Kathlyn Williams

Marguerite de la Motte and Robert McKim.

All the romance and glamour of life as it was lived beyond the Rockies in the frontier days with all its rugged splendor.

HAROLD LLOYD in a special comedy

"OVER THE FENCE"

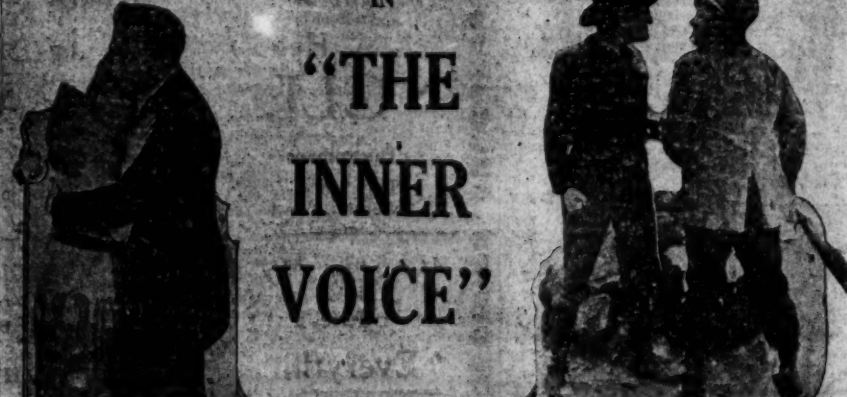
VICTORIA THEATRE

To-night! To-night!

PLANET FILM CORPORATION present

E. K. LINCOLN

IN



"THE INNER VOICE"

AN ASTOUNDING DRAMA IN SIX PARTS

Matinee Today, at 3.15 p.m. Showing

"THE INNER VOICE"

and Two New Ep. of 'The ADVENTURES of TARZAN' Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 2,925 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Aug. 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 2,925 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

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For Southern Ports

FOUCHOW.—The Steamer HINCHIN, Capt. Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLOO, Capt. Crawford, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI & SWATOW.—The Str. KAHN, Capt. Kornfeldt, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEI CHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIAN, Capt. Randberg, will leave on Tuesday, August 29, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

MANILA & HONGKONG.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamers ALABAMA MARU, 29,000 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf on Friday, September 1, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 3 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TYNTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. KWANGPING, on August 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkoo Road, Tel. C. 317.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIKIN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger str. SHIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf on Sunday, August 27, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 3 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

NEWCHIWANG.—The Steamer TONAN, Captain Nielsen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Shipping Items

YANGTZE PORTS

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Hunan left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Foochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Amoy on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chengtu will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I.C. s.s. Waihsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin on Wednesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the tender with outgoing passengers, will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta for Rangoon, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday, August 18 and is due here about Sept. 12.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Calcutta on August 22, was expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan which sailed from London on July 21 with mail, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai Thursday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, August 19.

The P. & O. s.s. Manius left London for Shanghai at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, August 18 and is expected to arrive on Sept. 25.

The Nord Lloyd s.s. Westfalen left Bremen for Shanghai and Japan ports on August 17 and is expected to arrive here early October.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor which sailed from Marseilles on July 28 with mail, left Saigon at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, September 4.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenariff is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on Sept. 4.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenavoy is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 11.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 14.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogie is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 27.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Rinda, from Christiania, left Antwerp on August 12 and is due in Shanghai via ports about September 27.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha sailed from Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London on October 11.

AMERICAN LINES

The China Mail s.s. China left San Francisco on Aug. 10 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japan ports on Sept. 4.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada was due to sail from Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on September 8.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar sailed from Singapore for Malacca on Sunday, August 20.

The Adl. Line s.s. President McKinley sailed from Seattle on Saturday, August 19 and is due in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 5.

The Adl. Line s.s. Archer left Hankow for Manila on Monday.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left San Francisco for Oriental ports on August 19.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar was expected to leave Puget Sound for Oriental ports yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which sailed from San Francisco on August 12, is due at Yokohama today and in Shanghai next Friday.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jefferson arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at 5 o'clock. The liner will sail for Seattle at 2 o'clock this afternoon and is due to arrive there by way of Kobe and Yokohama on September 12.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia is due off Woosung from Hongkong at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and sails for Vancouver at midnight. The tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, and incoming passengers are expected to land at the jetty from the tender Vulcan about 7:30 o'clock.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived Woosung from Vancouver early yesterday morning and sailed for Manila and Hongkong in the afternoon.

The Adl. Line s.s. Edmore arrived at Seattle from Vancouver on Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln sailed from Shanghai yesterday morning and is due to arrive in San Francisco by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on September 14.

The China Mail s.s. Nile left San Francisco on Thursday.

August 24 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on September 18. The liner will dock at the China Merchants' Central or Lower Wharf after its arrival sails for Hongkong direct the following day.

Launch Services

TOMORROW
The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Saturday, September 2, 1922
The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillera, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 10 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai
The P. & O. s.s. Devanha sailed from Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London on October 11.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Tonjo Maru July 24
President Wilson July 30
West Maru July 30
Korea Maru Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru Aug. 18
Nanking Aug. 21
Hamer Aug. 22
President Lincoln Aug. 26

FOR VANCOUVER
Can. Freighter July 26
Empress of Canada July 21
Beside Dollar Aug. 6
Empress of Russia Aug. 14

FOR SEATTLE
President Jackson July 30
Yokoama Maru July 30
President Grant Aug. 14
Kaga Maru Aug. 24

FOR TACOMA
Alabama Maru June 21
Arizona Maru July 26
Manila Maru Aug. 11

FOR PORTLAND
Hanna Nielsen Aug. 10
Eastern Sailor Aug. 16

FOR OREGON
Hufner Aug. 1

FOR NEW YORK
Monmouth July 26
Moorish Prince July 27
Eumaeus July 29
Egremont Castle Aug. 3
Hoffron Aug. 9
Telemachus Aug. 9

FOR LONDON
Albionstar July 25
Kashgar July 27
City of Cambridge July 30
Hannu Maru July 31
Glenbeg Aug. 1
Glancus Aug. 2
Sardinia Aug. 11
Jason Aug. 14
Kamo Maru Aug. 16
Mentor Aug. 16
Diomed Aug. 18
City of Manchester Aug. 25
Devanha Aug. 26

FOR LIVERPOOL
Mennon July 31
Keeun Aug. 17
Kachoon Aug. 18
Rheinland Aug. 9
Argun Maru Aug. 11
Radnorshire Aug. 14
Emden Aug. 20

FOR COPENHAGEN
Peru July 25
Africa Aug. 4
Java Aug. 9

FOR MARSEILLES
Chambord July 22
Conf. P. Lecocq July 25
Andre Lebon Aug. 5
Amboise Aug. 19
Lt. St. Albert-Ble Aug. 23

FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia Aug. 15
Jeyore Aug. 26

FOR CALCUTTA
Shrihar Aug. 16

FOR BATAVIA
Holmborg Aug. 15
Tjikarang Aug. 19
Tjmanock Aug. 21

FOR MANILA
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR SHANGHAI
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR TIENTSIN
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR DAIKIN
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR NINGPO
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR WENCHOW
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR FOUCHOW
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR HONGKONG & CANTON
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR AMOI & SWATOW
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR KAHN
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR KWANGLOO
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR HINCHIN
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR FEI CHING
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR SHIKYO MARU
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

FOR NISHIWAKI
Sakaki Maru Aug. 21

DOLLAR LINE
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE
MANILA—HONGKONG—
SHANGHAI TO AMERICA
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
CALLING AT SAN PEDRO DE INDUCEMENT OFFERS.
S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" last half October
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" first half September
Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada. For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
1 Canton Road. Telephone Central Nos. 6373, 6374 and 6374

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIPS LIMITED
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA sails for Vancouver Monday, August 28. Tender with outgoing passengers leaves Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. Heavy Baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before 4 p.m. Saturday.
Largest Steamers on the Pacific
LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE
Steamer Leave Arrive Connecting Leave Arrive
Steamer S'hai Vane's with Quebec S'hampton
E. Australia Aug. 28 Sept. 12 E. Scotland Sept. 19 Sept. 26
E. Asia Sept. 9 Sept. 25 E. France Oct. 3 Oct. 10
E. Canada Sept. 23 Oct. 9 E. Scotland Oct. 17 Oct. 24
E. Russia Oct. 7 Oct. 23 E. France Oct. 31 Nov. 7
E. Australia Oct. 21 Nov. 7 E. Scotland Nov. 14 Nov. 21
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER, WITH SAME CONNECTIONS THROUGH TO EUROPE.
E. France and E. Scotland arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.
TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Empress of Canada Sept. 9
Empress of Russia Sept. 23
Empress of Australia Oct. 3
Empress of Asia Oct. 21
Empress of Canada Nov. 4
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER
Dominion Express Travellers Checks & Freight Department
Corner Peking and Yuen Palace Hotel Building
Ming Yuen Road. 19 The Bund.
Telephone Central 181 Telephone Central 183
Cable Address. "NAUTILUS" Cable Address. "GACANPAC"

ADMIRAL THE LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
"The Short Route"
16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria
Leave Arrive
Shanghai Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Aug. 27 Sept. 12
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Sept. 10 Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Sept. 24 Oct. 10
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" Oct. 8 Oct. 24
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Oct. 22 Nov. 7
SPECIAL THROUGH RATE
TO EUROPE, \$620.50
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
TO HONGKONG AND MANILA
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Leave Shanghai Sept. 7
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" Sept. 21
"PRESIDENT GRANT" Oct. 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Oct. 10
"PRESIDENT MADISON" Nov. 2
Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
THE ADMIRAL LINE
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.
Tel. C. 5971-5973-5975. Tel. Address "Admiral Line"

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN Aug. 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Sept. 16
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON Oct. 7
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT Oct. 17
FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Sept. 8
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON Sept. 24
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT Oct. 4
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN Oct. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE Oct. 25
Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
1 B. Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building. Telephone: C. 5056 and 5057.
Cable Address: SOLANO.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OFFERS
SPECIAL THROUGH
FIRST-CLASS RATE
SHANGHAI TO EUROPE
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK
\$620.50
Which includes:
Minimum Berth to San Francisco, First Class Rail Accommodations San Francisco to New York with Stopover Privileges Berth and Accommodations on Any Atlantic Ocean Steamer—Valued at \$205.00.
Does Not Include Berth and Meals Across American Continent.
Apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
1B Nanking Road Telephone C. 5056, 5057
Cable Address: "SOLANO"

STRUTHERS & BARRY
MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
Available for bulk oil shipment. Calling at Los Angeles if inducement offers.
From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "DEWEY" Aug. 28th
S.S. "ELKRIDGE" Sept. 18
For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "DEWEY" Aug. 31st
S.S. "ELKRIDGE" Sept. 20
L. EVERETT SHANGHAI OFFICE
GENERAL AGENT No. 5 Jinkoo Road, TEL: C 5017.
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java
TELEGRAMS: "DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to change)
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU
S.S. "CHINA" Sept. 19
S.S. "NILE" Oct. 3
S.S. "NANKING" Oct. 30
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" Sept. 5
S.S. "NILE" Sept. 19
S.S. "NANKING" Oct. 17
The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamers "GORJISTAN" and "ARMANESTAN" (Passenger and Freight), in service between Hongkong, Amoy, Singapore, Batavia and Sourabaya.
Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.
For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to
F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Bechoes and Kulkang Roads, Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephone: General Office Central 4773 Agent Central 6211

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Nagasaki Sept. 13
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" via Dairen Sept. 26
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki Oct. 8
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Nagasaki Oct. 22

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" direct Sept. 13
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Manila Oct. 2
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila Oct. 17
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila Nov. 13

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE	
Hakata Maru	Aug. 30
Ilma Maru	Sept. 1
FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE	
Shinokawa Maru	Oct. 4
FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA	
Lyons Maru	Sept. 17
Cargo only.	
FOR JAPAN	
Hakata Maru	Aug. 30
Kumano Maru	Sept. 2
Takushima Maru	Sept. 4
Yamashiro Maru	Aug. 31
Hakone Maru	Sept. 8
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT	
Shinokawa Maru	Sept. 13
FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong	
Tango Maru	Sept. 19

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 3, North Yangtze Road, Shanghai.
 Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight
 Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,
 Tel. Ad.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

N. Y. K.

SUMMER EXCURSION

between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN
 June 15th-September 14th.

SPECIAL RATE:—First Class Only

SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI	and return	\$ 75.00
MOJI		100.00
Kobe		130.00
YOKOHAMA		150.00

available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date
 of re-embarkation. Stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

For particulars, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Phone: North 1159 and 2729.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
 (The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about
 equal at 3 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h.; at neaps, 5 h.

fall, at spring 8 1/4 h.; at neaps, 7 1/4 h.

Time Range Time Range

3h. 0m. 9ft. 10in. 3h. 24m. 9ft. 10in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5 h.; approximate fall, 7 h.

Time Range Time Range

3h. 0m. 9ft. 10in. 3h. 24m. 9ft. 10in.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Rises Sets Rises Sets

10.11 a.m. 9.39 p.m. 5h. 33m. 4h. 31m. 4h. 48m. 7h. 18m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.

For August 29.71 in.

For September 754.9 mm.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for

Steamship

Sailing about

Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via

Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon

and Egypt.

Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits

and Colombo.

Calcutta—via Kobe.

Calcutta—via Hongkong, Straits

Singapore and Penang.

Sydney and Melbourne—via

Hongkong.

* P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

General: Central 169

Passage: Central 3510

Freight: Central 2059

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail

Next Sailings

Probable Arrival

Probable Sailing

from Marseilles

at Shanghai

From Shanghai

CORDILLERE

14th July

21st August

2nd Sept.

AMAZONE

28th July

4th September

16th Sept.

ANGKOR

11th Aug.

18th September

14th October

ANGERS

25th Aug.

2nd October

28th October

PORTHOIS

8th Sept.

16th October.

11th Nov.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

LIEUTENANT DE MISSION expected Shanghai first part of

September.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

OFFICES: 9 French Bund.

Consignment Transit Representation.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

S.S. "BATSUMA" LATE SEPT. EARLY OCT.

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents,

Cor. Nanjing and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5973 and 5975.

Visit the
Yangtze Gorges

The most spectacular inland water
 trip in the world. Especially delight-
 ful at this season of the year.

S.S. ALICE DOLLAR
 S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR II
 Luxurious Steamers, Cuisine
 Excellent

(Passenger and Freight Service)

Sailing Every Few Days Between

ICHANG and CHUNGKING

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

The American Express Co.

Shanghai—Tientsin—Peking—Hankow.

The China Press Mail Schedule

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1922

Date and Destination

Per

Chl.

Br.

U.S.A. Reg

TODAY

Japan, Canada, U.S.A. &

Europe via Canada

W. of U.S. & U.S.A.

United States of Am.

Amoy, H'kong & U.S.A.

Swatow & Tientsin

Swatow

Tientsin

Hankow

Swatow

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 27 2.00 Seattle

Aug. 28 5.00 Vancouver

Aug. 30 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — Tacoma

Aug. 31 — Vancouver

Aug. 31 — Seattle

Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — Vancouver

Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — New York via P'm

Aug. 31 — New York

Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — Vancouver

Aug. 31 — Seattle

Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — Seattle

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Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

Aug. 31 — Seattle

Aug. 31 — San Francisco

Aug. 31 — New York via Suez

AUCTION SALES

ESTABLISHED 1874
AL, ABC, th Ed. & Bentley

**L. MOORE & CO.
LIMITED**

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin

Phone { Auction Dept. Cent 153
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent 6123

AUCTIONS

Favoured with Instructions from the Concerned
Will sell by Public Auction within the Hongkew Fire Station Compound.

On Tuesday the 29th August.

at 10 a.m.

A LARGE SELECTION OF SECONDHAND FIRE BRIGADE APPARATUS.

Including:

A quantity of Old Steel & Iron, comprising: Wheels, hubs, & sundry car parts, Fenders, Axles, Wooden car parts, Iron & steel (sundry), Old Tyres (assorted sizes), 1 Old Fire Cart Chassis with wheels & springs, 1 Old Cart, 2 Trailers, A quantity of Armoured "Merryweather" Engine, Old piping, Wooden truck bodies Acid Bottles, Iron cases, small wooden boat, Hose cradles, Gear Box, Gun metal crank cases, New rubber overhauses, A large quantity of Fire Extinguishers, Pony Harness & equipment in good condition. Tapes, Sewer Hose Couplings (Brass), lead acid bottles, Etc., etc.

On view Monday.

Wednesday 30th August In Front Salesroom
1 Hour Auction 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

of

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Including:

GLASS & CROCKERY WARE, 3 SUITES OAK STAINED BED ROOM FURNITURE, LARGE ICE CHEST, LARGE COOKING RANGE WITH HOT WATER BOILER, Kitchen Tables, Iron Garden Tables & Chairs, LARGE MIRROR BACK SIDEBOARD, BAR COUNTERS, Bar Room Tables & Chairs, etc., etc. (ALL THE ABOVE SUITABLE FOR SMALL HOTEL OR CAFE.) BED LACQUER SQUARE TABLE, Ditto Cupboard, Silk Embroidered Glass Top Tray, VASE BASE, ELECTRIC TABLE LAMP, BRASS PEDESTAL ELECTRIC LAMP, Fancy Glass Panels, White Enamel Simmons Double Bed, Brussels Carpets, Showroom Curtains, New Leather Trunks, ENAMEL IRON BATH, "BRICK" TYPEWRITER, Bed Blinds, Hand Sewing Machine (Singer) etc., etc.

also

NEW JAPANESE KAKEMONOS,
NEW JAPANESE TEA SETS,
NEW CABIN TRUNKS,
FINE BEETON COOKING RANGE.

On view Tuesday.

On Wednesday, August 30th
at 2.30 p.m.
the following Sundry Goods.

7 cases Enamelled Basins, 1 case Spoons, 5 cases Toilet goods, 3 cases Perfume, 2 cases Gentlemen's & Lady's Leather Boots, 4 cases "Happy Hit" Cigarettes, 2 cases Milk Food, 6 cases Women's overhauses, 1 case Rubber heels, 1 case Glass Cups, 2 cases Creme De Cacao, 170 dozen Razors, 7 dozen Sissors, 144 tins Dye, 5 gross Aluminium Spoons, Smoker sets, Butter Dishes, Slippers, &c. &c.

and
60 Kegs Wire Nails, & 1 bale Woollen
Now on view.

FORWARD AUCTIONS

HOUSE AUCTION. Excellent & Superior Furniture belonging to H. Bonfoulon Esq. at 81 Route de Say Zoon—4th & 5th September.

AUCTIONS OF CARGO

Our new Cargo Auction Rooms measuring about
40 ft. x 40 ft. and 15 ft. high

Light airy and attractive are now open and being well attended. Cargo (sound or damaged) of any kind received at any time and sold in auctions held every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents,
Adjusters, Valuers, & Appraisers

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
within their Salesroom

No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD,
On Monday, the 28th August,
1922,

At 10 a.m.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and

SUNDRIES

etc., etc., etc.,

Comprising:—

Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella
Stands, Centre and Round Tables,
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room
Furniture, Couch and Easy
Chairs, Jardiniere and Flower
Stands, "Sideboards, Dinner
Wagon, Extension Dining Table
and Chairs, Mirror-back Ward-
robe, Dressing Table, Washstand,
Chest of Drawers, Iron and
Wooden Single and Double
Bedsteads, Typewriters, Desks,
Office Chairs, Letter Files,
Cabinet Cupboards, Electric
Table Fan and Lamps, Show-
cases, Sootch Bath, Screens,
Ice Chests, Assorted Books and a
quantity of Second-hand Ladies'
and Gent's Clothing, Pictures,
Wall Hangings, Porcelain Vases,
and Sundries, etc.

A Very Fine Collection
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Instruments.

One Set, 35 Vols. Encyclopaedia
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One New Tricycle, Ricsha.

On view Saturday

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their Godown

18 PEKING ROAD
On Tuesday, the 29th August

At 2.30 p.m.

SUNDY CARGO

Comprising:—

Tin plates, coal shovels, iron wire,
office gum, soap powder, tea, sand
paper, butter, cigarettes, paint,
dye, coal mats, glass showcases,
umbrella handles, camera and
fittings, motorcycle, provisions,
and sundries etc., etc.

On view morning of sale

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with in-
structions from

THE CONCERNED,

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
at the Premises

NO. 488 RUE AUGUSTE
BOPE

On Wednesday, the 30th August,
1922

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

SUPERIOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and

EFFECTS

Comprising:—

Oak-Stained Mirror-back Hat
and Umbrella Stand, Brass
Fender Border, Fire Brasses,
Coal Scuttles, Carved Teakwood
Overmantels, Tapestry Covered
Drawing Room Suite in Teakwood
Frame, Redwood Side Table,
Jardiniere Stands and Teapots,
Carved Teakwood Dining Room
Suite, Bookcase, Velvet and
Tapestry Covered Couch and
Easy Chairs, Teakwood Mirror-
door Wardrobe, Linen Cupboard,
Whitened-Painted and Mahogany-
Stained Bed Room Suites, Single
and Double White-Painted
Wooden Bedsteads with Bedding,
Brass-mounted Iron Cot, Lace
and Tapestry Curtains, Pictures,
Ornaments, E. P. Glass and
Crockery Ware, etc., etc.

also

1 Enamelled Iron Bath
2 Electric Ceiling Fans
1 Portable Electric Fan
1 "Pathe" Gramophone with
Record Cabinet Combined
Pantry and Kitchen as usual
Good Electric and Gas Light
Fittings Throughout

On View on Monday and Tuesday,
28th and 29th August 1922.
Catalogues on the Premises.

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Having been favoured with in-
structions from

THE CONCERNED,

Will sell by Public Auction
at the premises

NO. 17 EAST SEWARD ROAD
Opp. Cerutti's Restaurant
On Monday, the 28th August,
1922,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

SUPERIOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS

Comprising:—

HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
BED AND BATH ROOMS
REQUISITES
Including:
Oak-Stained Mirror-back Hat
and Umbrella Stand, Brass
Fender Borders, Fire Brasses,
Coal Boxes, Teakwood Over-
mantels, Double Spring Couches
and Easy Chairs, Tapestry Cover-
ed Drawing Room Suite, Maho-
gany Stained Console-Table with
Mirror, Book Case with Desk Com-
bined, Escritoire, Curio Cabinet
Oak-stained Teakwood Dining
Room Suite, Mahogany Stained
Teakwood Screen, White Painted
and Oak Stained Bed Room Suites,
Double and Single Brass-Mounted
White Painted Iron Bedsteads
with Bedding, Lace Curtains, Pic-
tures, Jardiniere Stands, Oil Paint-
ings, Ornaments, etc., etc.

also
2 Enamelled Iron Baths
3 German Square Hall Stoves
Chinese Red Wood Furniture
Pantry and Kitchen as Usual
Good Electric Light Fittings
throughout.

On View on Saturday and Sunday,
28th and 27th August, 1922.
Catalogues on the premises.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

On Monday, the 28th August,
1922

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Perfumery, Toilet Powder and
Eau de Cologne, Lead Pencils,
Cover Paper, New Towels, Cotton
Handkerchiefs, Singapore Cloth,
Overcoating, White Shirting,
"Spring Eez" (For Removing
Rust), Meat Choppers, Vanishing
Cream, Pocket Electric Lights,
Cigarette Cases, Smoking Tobacco,
Cigarettes, etc., etc.

also

99 Bags Fair Quality Glue
10 Bales Glazed Transparent
Paper 20 x 30" 14 1/2 lbs.
213 Coils Mild Hoop Steel
24 Bundles Black Sheets.

On View Morning of Sale.

"The Verdict of the Great Public"



has again been given in our favour. It is
the only verdict we are concerned about.
Our Sales this year have increased at top
speed, due to our downright and open policy
in the preparation of our

High Grade Aerated Waters
making them the most popular on the mar-
ket. Bluff will not work with the Public
these times, so let any doubting Thomases
come down here to have it proved to them.

This result has been the more gratify-
ing as there apparently has been an organis-
ed conspiracy to deprive us of it. The ex-
pected slump did not materialise.

It is one of the "Penalties of Success."
We thank the Public for their continued
support and apologise if there have been any
delays at the height of the season.

Watson's Mineral Water Co.

Town Office: 11 Ningpo Road (Opposite Carlton Cafe).
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Factory (always open for inspection) 134 N. Szechuen Road.
Tel. N. 795.
Managers: Tel. North 195

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and when operated in conjunction with a fleet of lighters and
tow boats they are still more useful.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE BIGGEST MOTOR TRUCKS
IN TOWN and we operate a fleet of lighters and tow boats.
The combination, worked by men of experience and
governed by a wish to give service, is excellent.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEW STANDARD IN
THE TRANSPORTATION FIELD.

ALLOW US TO ILLUSTRATE.

G. N. Marshall & Co., Ltd.

3F Peking Road

Central: 3023 & 3030

Steamers Departed

Aug. 25—U. S. S. Isabel for
Yangtze.
Aug. 26—Ningshao for Hankow
Aug. 26—Chungking for Hankow
Aug. 26—Suiwo for Hankow
Aug. 26—Yohyang M. for H'kow
Aug. 26—President Lincoln for
San Francisco.
Aug. 26—Ningshin for Foochow
Aug. 26—Pakhoi for C. N'chwang
Aug. 26—Kaiping for C'iao
Aug. 26—Sunning for Hongkong
and Canton.
Aug. 26—Nikko M. for Japan
Aug. 26—Teiresias for Japan
Aug. 26—Jeypore for Bombay
Aug. 26—Devanha for London
Aug. 26—Simferopol for
Aug. 26—Ryssel M. for Wuhu
Aug. 26—Nordstrand for C'iao
Aug. 26—Empress of Asia for
Manila and Hongkong.
Aug. 26—Yusang for Swatow,
Hongkong and Canton.
Aug. 26—Ginyo M. for Hongkong
Aug. 26—Yungshin for Ningpo.
Aug. 26—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Yungshin from
Ningpo: Misses S. K. Akunishika
Weekalay, S. Kamneko, V.
Wany.
Per I-C. s.s. Loongwo from
Hankow: Miss M. V. Woodman,
Mr. C. Leach; from Kinkiang:
Mrs. Slovic and children, Miss
H. A. Parker, Messrs. D. Bar, I.
Perquira; from Tungchow: Dr.
K. Ludwig.
Per C.N. s.s. Moyang from
Hankow: M. and Mme. Flori and
child, Miss A. Gouglav, four
Sisters.
Per C.P. s.s. Empress of Asia
from Vancouver: Miss M. Adams,
Mr. A. Ashworth, Misses M.
Bancroft, M. A. Blackford, S.
Brown, R. E. Carson, A. L. Chesney,
M. K. Claiborne, Mr. and Mrs. A.



Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

Dental Surgeon

Has removed his office to
3a, Peking Road, 3rd floor.

THE FAR EASTERN
LABORATORIES

10 NANKING ROAD

ANALYTICAL

AND

CONSULTING CHEMIST.

American Mail

Mails due to depart from Shanghai during September 1922

Steamers	Sailing	Arrive At
Empress of Asia	Sept. 3	Vancouver
President Madison	Sept. 10	Seattle
Taiyo Maru	Sept. 13	San Francisco
President Cleveland	Sept. 16	San Francisco
China	Sept. 19	San Francisco
Empress of Canada	Sept. 23	Vancouver
President McKinley	Sept. 24	Seattle
Siberia Maru	Sept. 26	San Francisco

Mails due to arrive at Shanghai during September 1922

Steamers	Sailing From	Ar. Yokohama	Ar. Shanghai
President Cleveland	San Francisco	Aug. 12	Sept. 2
China	San Francisco	Aug. 10	Sept. 5
President McKinley	Seattle	Aug. 19	Sept. 8
Empress of Canada	Vancouver	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Siberia Maru	San Francisco	Aug. 18	Sept. 12
President Jackson	Seattle	Sept. 2	Sept. 14
Taiyo Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 2	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia	Vancouver	Sept. 7	Sept. 18
President Wilson	San Francisco	Sept. 2	Sept. 18

S. Cooper, Messrs. C. E. Courady,
J. F. De Vault, Miss B. A. Dyer,
Mrs. C. Ewing, Mrs. J. A. Gaither,
Miss A. A. Grubill, Messrs. E. B.
Gregory, E. I. Hardman, F. S.
Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Henkel
and child, Mrs. B. A. Hendler, Mr.
and Mrs. G. M. Jackson, Misses F.
W. King, D. Kao, A. J. Love, E.
A. Lyon, Mrs. S. H. Lowrie, Dr.
D. G. Lew, Mr. and Mrs. W. D.
McCallum, Misses M. A. MacNaught-
on, S. L. Medlock, D. E. Mitchell,
Messrs. L. W. Menz, J. oble, Miss
M. R. Nowlin, Mr. L. A. Pollock,
Miss M. Rue, Messrs. J. Skopstad,
W. S. Smith, Misses K. E. Scott,
C. A. Tarbell, J. M. Wasson, L. J.
Webb, A. B. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. C.
B. and Master Wahl, Mr. L. Yates,
Messrs. H. R. G. Booth, F. A.
Roberts, K. Y. Cheng, C. H.
Chuang, E. Carr, Cheng Chung-
kang, R. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs.
F. L. Chang and child, Miss C.
M. Cheek, Rev. I. H. Evans, Mr.
and Mrs. W. England and infant,
Messrs. A. Franklin, F. A. Gustaf-
son, M. Hsu, C. J. Krasnowsky
and two children, Messrs. O. W.
Main, H. M. Myhrman, Misses B.
Morrison, E. D. Nash, Mr. L. C.
Nis, Rev. S. Neudale, Dr. R. W.
Palmborg, Misses I. B. Ramsay,
P. Ritter, H. Su, E. Shoemaker,
Mr. C. K. Sze, Dr. L. M. Van, Dr.
S. Wolfe, Misses E. Waung, W.
Watney, Messrs. T. C. Wang, M.
A. Plat, Dr. Y. T. Yae.

Through for Manila: Mr. and
Mrs. S. and Miss Concepcion,
Messrs. N. F. Giffin, James Peet,
E. W. White, Mrs. A. D. Stevenson;
for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C.
A. Allen and two children, Mr.
W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Cowles, Misses K. Hillary, M. L.
Jordan, Mrs. A. and Master Piercy,
Rev. J. P. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs.
F. H. de Vinney, Messrs. F. Ed-
wards, C. V. E. Hall, P. McGinnis,

Passengers Departed

Per E. and O. s.s. Devanha for Lon-
don: Lt. Comdr. J. S. Morrell, Mrs.
D. M. Fuller, Brigadier and Mrs.
R. Chard, Masters A. and S. Chard,
Mrs. Lydall and infant, Mrs. Nield,
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. and Master
Jennings, Miss A. Cunningham,
Messrs. H. E. Gibbin, J. T. Cor-
nelius, W. H. Hinds; for Marseilles:
Mrs. A. J. Neal; for Colombo: Mr.
H. F. Williams Lyons; for Singa-
pore: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Allen
and infant, Miss M. Cole, Messrs. S.
R. Ambrose, G. Lack, V. Miller, R. I.
Hens, N. Nicholls, Courage; for
Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Tomkinson, Misses R. D. Ferguson,
E. Danson, G. Lack, V. Miller, R. I.
Vickers and infant, Lynn, Lieut.
W. B. C. W. Forester, Mr. and Mrs.
B. R. Vickers, Mr. C. Grommell,
Messrs. J. Ribeiro, C. E. Hohlner,
O. S. Johnson.

Per C. N. s.s. Hsin Peking for
Ningpo: Misses Price, Pearson,
Duncan, E. M. Gausa.

Per C. N. s.s. Sunning for Hong-
kong: Mrs. K. Shaftain, Capt. H.
Fogg, Mrs. O. Jensen, Mr. R. S.
Norman.

Per S. P. s.s. Ningshin for Foo-
chow: Mrs. V. Maas, Miss Kendle,
Mr. M. O. Springfield.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping for
Chinwangto: Miss Oldroyd,
Messrs. Roberts, Heal, Beaumont,
L. Straetmans.

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are known for the High Quality
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KAIPING
HOUSEHOLD COAL

Orders can now be taken for quantities not ex-
ceeding 1 ton delivered to private houses within the
Settlement.

\$13.00 per ton (Cash with order).

No. 1 Jinkee Road Telephone Central 817

AMERICAN SCHOOL
AT KULING PLANS
OPENING SEPT. 6

Many New Teachers Arrive—
Wide Variety Of
Courses

(China Press Service)

Kuling, Aug. 22.—The fall term
of The Kuling American School
opens September 6, and an en-
rollment larger than that of last
year is expected.

The new building which was
occupied for the first time last
fall, has with a year's addi-
tion, proved to be most satisfactory.
Built of brick, with reinforced
concrete stairs and corridors,
the building is almost of fireproof
construction. The dormitories
are large and airy, and the build-
ing is lighted throughout with
electricity.

During the coming school year
all grades from the first grade of
the Primary Department to and
including the second year of the
High School Department will be
offered. A summer school for the
first, second and third grades of
the Primary Department has been
conducted this summer with
marked success, and has provid-
ed a means of giving pupils who
live in the interior and who are
too young to be sent away to
school during the winter, some
systematic instruction. This de-
partment of the school will con-
tinue in operation until November
1.

New teachers to take the place
of teachers whose contracts with
the school expired with the close
of the school in June, have al-
ready reached Kuling. Miss
Cornelia Richardson, a graduate
of the Music Department of North-
western University, will take
charge of the music department
of the school, and Mr. Vernon C.
Hargrove, a graduate of Prince-
ton University, will have charge
of the instruction in Latin, His-
tory and the Bible. Mr. Theodore
Hobbie, instructor in mathemat-
ics, has returned to the school
after a year's furlough; and
Headmaster and Mrs. A. H. Stone,
whose three year contract ter-
minated this summer, have agreed
to a renewed contract for two or
three years. The complete staff
of the school for the coming year
is as follows:

Mr. Albert H. Stone, M.A.,
Haverford College, Pa., Head-
master.

Mr. Albert H. Stone, B.A.,
Syracuse University.

Mrs. J. H. Reed, B.A., Whitier
College, California.

Mr. Theodore Hobbie, C.E.,
Princeton University.

Mr. Vernon C. Hargrove,
B.A. Princeton University.

Miss Dorothea M. Hart, Oberlin
Kindergarten School, Oberlin,
Ohio.

Miss Cornelia Richardson,
Northwestern University.

Miss Nora Carnie, Secretary.

Mrs. L. D. Simpson, Summer
School Department.

Dr. W. H. Venable, School
Physician.

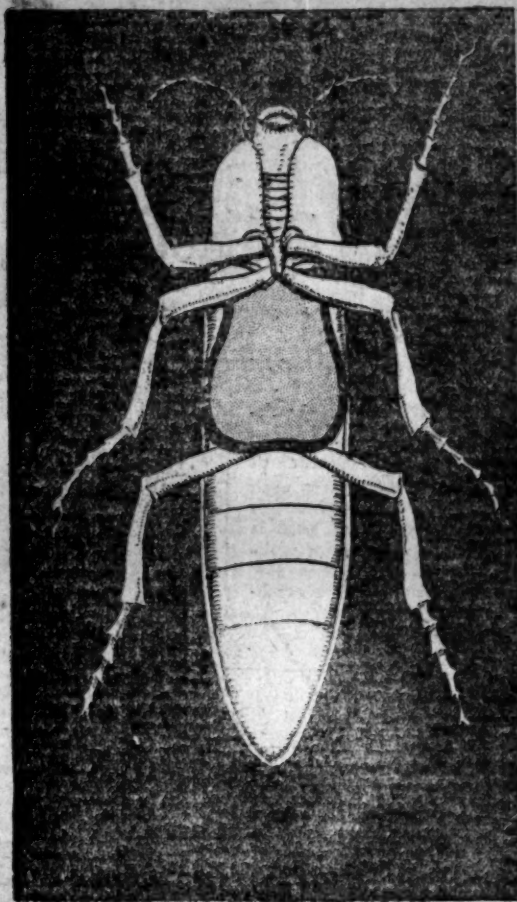
Miss Jean Morrison, Trained
Nurse.

The school maintains a well-
equipped infirmary consisting of
operating room, wards for boys
and girls and diet kitchen, and
with a trained nurse and school
physician the school is prepared
to take care

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, AUGUST 27, 1922

How Science Has Stolen "Cold Light" from Bugs

Research Reveals Secret of the Firefly's Glow, and Experts Now Seek Better Illumination Through It



This "Automobile Bug" or *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, Common in the Southwest, Has Its Light Organs in the Upper Part of Its Body, Instead of in Its Tail. They Shine Through Two "Headlights" On Its "Shoulders."

Can you remember the first time you ever saw a firefly?

It was probably when you were a toddling child.

And most likely it was a quiet Summer night, just after a shower.

You saw it flitting across the lawn or

higher among the dark tree branches—flashing its little tail-light off and on in a way that was fairy-like, mysterious and altogether entrancing.

Presently, perhaps, you saw a thousand of them, and you thought it was the most wonderful sight you had ever seen.

And then—if you were a normal child with a child's destructive curiosity—you started chasing fireflies.

If you lived in these United States you probably called them "lightning bugs."

And if your parents didn't stop you, you put them in a bottle and hid the bottle under your pillow in the nursery, and after the other lights had been put out you brought the bottle from its hiding place and found you had a substitute for a candle—with the advantage that lightning bugs couldn't burn your fingers or set fire to the sheets.

In short—you "discovered" and made use of the principle of "cold light."

But it was a feeble light at best—not much good for practical purposes. And as you grew older you lost your interest in fireflies—unless you happened to become a scientist.

The chief difference—perhaps the only fundamental difference—between a scientist and an ordinary man is that your scientist

has never lost the curiosity which all human beings have when they are children.

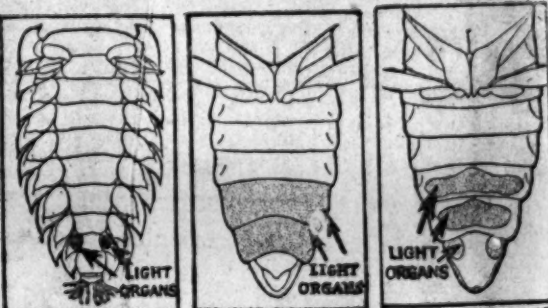
You lost interest in fireflies and "cold light" when you grew up. The scientist, on the other hand, kept right on chasing lightning bugs and experimenting with the light they gave. He put them in his laboratory instead of under the nursery pillow, but he was actuated by the child's idea. He thought they might be made to yield a light that wouldn't burn his fingers or "set fire to the sheets."

Such a light, obviously, would be of great value for scientific and commercial purposes if it could be perfected. Every method of lighting now known produces a great quantity of heat. The sole object of a candle, lamp or electric bulb, when used for illumination purposes, is to produce light. Yet 92 per cent of the energy goes off in heat and only 8 per cent is transformed into light. The process that goes on in a firefly's tail, apparently, produces 99 per cent light and only a fraction of 1 per cent heat, if any heat at all. If science, patterning after the firefly, invents a method by which all the combustion energy is used in light, without heat waste, artificial light would be infinitely less expensive than it now is.

"We'll try to find out what causes the light in the firefly," argued the scientists, "and then maybe we can produce the same kind of light on a larger scale."

And science at last has solved the mystery, though it hasn't yet been able to adapt its discoveries to practical commercial uses.

The latest and most interesting discoveries in this field have been made by Professor Walter N. Hess, of Cornell University. Professor Hess decided to experiment with the common firefly that he saw on Summer nights on the university campus at Ithaca, New York. It is called the *Photinus pennsylvanicus*. Instead of



Development of Firefly's Light Organs in Abdomen of Larva.

Left, Abdomen of Adult Male; Right, Abdomen of Adult Female, Showing Further Development of Light Organs.

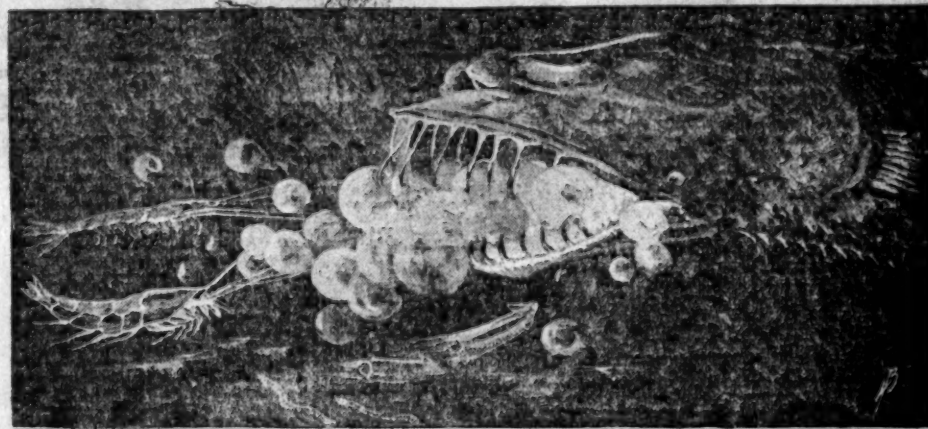


Above, Cross Section of Adult Male's Abdomen; Below, Cross Section of Larval Light Organs Showing Reflectors.



about the twenty-sixth day of incubation. They require about twenty-two months to reach maturity, at which time they pupate (emerge as adults).

"In mature larvae, about a half day before pupation, the cells of the fat spheres, which lie near the hypodermis (under skin) in the lower part of the sixth and seventh segments, are liberated and become distributed along the lower skin. They contain numerous fat globules, which appear dark after treatment with osmic acid. "The fat cells which are liberated from the fat spheres during the last day of larval life and the first one or two days following pupation, compose a layer about three cells deep above the hypodermis. Some of these cells are shown in the light organs. "The undifferentiated cells of the light organs, at this stage, are all of the same



Irav-Mouthed Fish, *Thaumichthys pagyostomus*, Dredged Up From Depth of 3,000 Feet. Light Organs in Roof of Mouth Attract Small Sea Creatures, and Mouth Closes With a Snap on Its Prey.

beginning with the firefly itself he began with its eggs. An insect goes through three stages, before it becomes mature. First it is an egg. Then it becomes a larva or worm. Then it enters the pupa stage (the stage during which it undergoes final transformation). And, last of all, it becomes the full-fledged insect.

When Professor Hess had collected two complete sets of eggs, larvae and pupae, he was ready to begin the study of the development of the light-producing organs in the firefly.

He discovered that the substance with which fireflies produced light was neither phosphorescent nor electrical. He discovered that it was "cold fat." Here is his own language:

"The first indication of the formation of light organs in the embryo is noticeable at the age of fifteen days, just as the embryo revolves from its backward turned position and starts to coil up.

"At this time groups of fat cells, with their large globules, which are colored dark by osmic acid, migrate ventrally in the segments and come to lie in the region of the future light organs. The undifferentiated light organ cells are now continuous with the groups of fat cells above them.

"As soon as the fat cells become localized in the region of the future light organs, their dark-colored globules of fat become smaller in size and fewer in number. In fact, in the fifteen-day embryos there appears to be a gradual gradation from the cells lying next the skin, containing smaller and fewer globules, to the fat cells near the central part of the body, which contain more and larger globules.

"In the sixteen- and seventeen-day embryos the light organs are regular in outline and they have become separated from the other fat cells. The fat globules are now smaller and fewer in number than on the fifteenth day. All cells that compose the light organs are apparently now of the same histological (animal tissue) structure.

"At the age of twenty days there begins to take place a differentiation of the cells of the organs into the photogenic (or paraffin) and reflector areas.

"At the age of twenty-two days the light organs of the embryos become functional and appear as two-minute spot-lights.

"The larvae (young) emerge on

histological or animal tissue appearance, which suggests a common origin.

"The cells in the photogenic (or paraffin) and reflector layers, in the five-day pupae, are clearly differentiated. At this time the cells of both layers still contain some dark-colored fat globules. The rapid division of the cells affects the tracheae or air tubes of the body of the insect, so that later these air tubes invest the light organs.

"Shortly before the light organs become mature in both embryo and pupa the fat globules disappear and the organ takes on its characteristic adult structure. The light organs of both larva and adult are formed from fat cells which become differentiated into photogenic and reflector layers of the mature light organs. Hence the light organs are entirely mesodermal (of middle of the body origin)."

It will be seen that Professor Hess finds that the light organs of animals originate within the animal itself, and that cold light is manufactured from fat, the same as heat-bearing light.

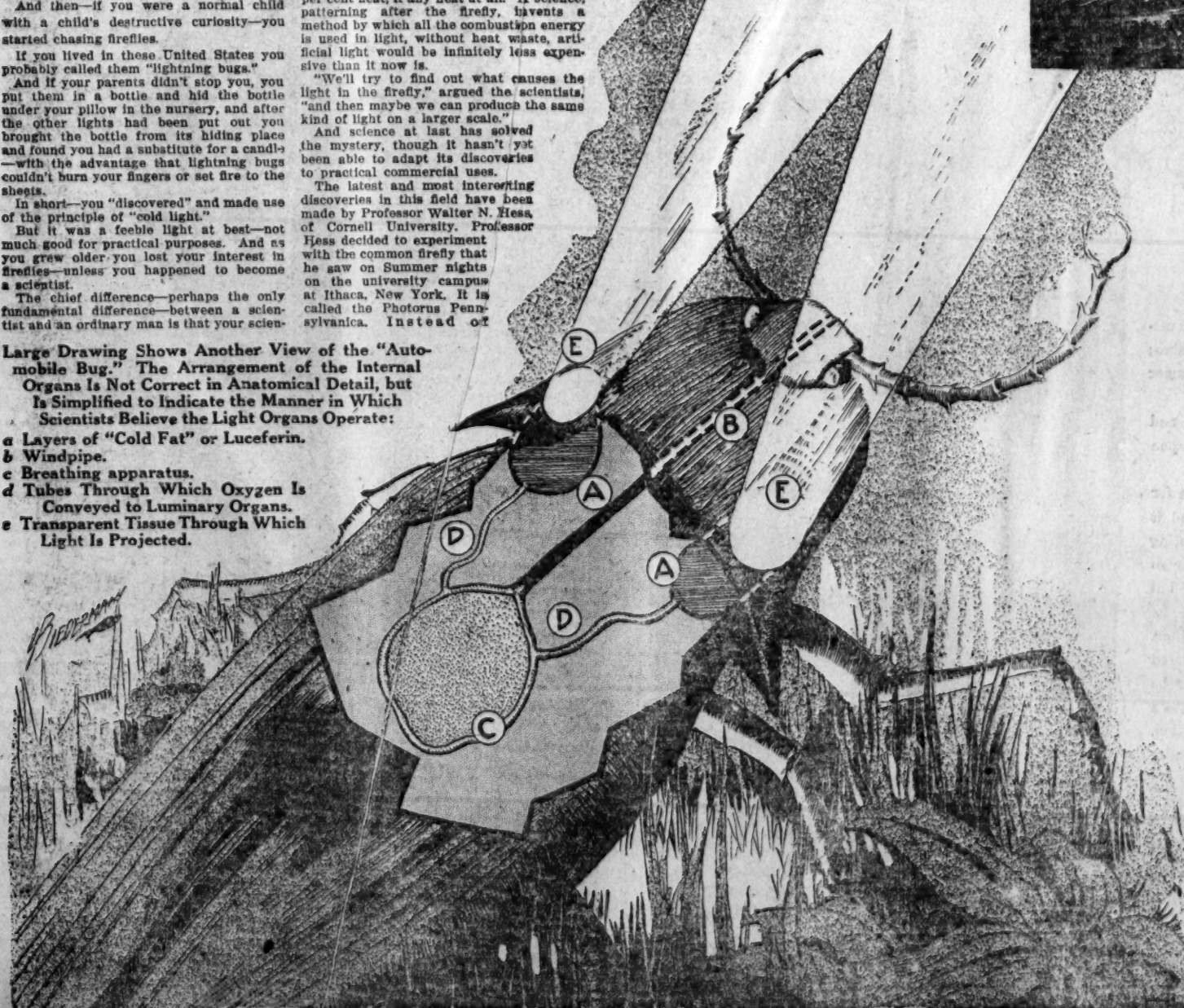
The lightning bug is by no means the only living creature that emits cold light. There are other insects on land, including the amazing *Pyrophorus noctilucus* or "automobile bug," familiar in the Southwest, which has two "headlights" on the front part of its body. In the sea there are hundreds of light-producing creatures, one of which is reproduced on this page. Some of them have "headlights" stuck on antennae that project like long eyes from the front of their foreheads; others have luminous organs inside the roofs of their mouths; others have luminous tails, luminous spots, and some glow all over at certain periods.

Experiments at Princeton by Dr. Ulrie Dahlgren, who has published more important monographs on luminous creatures than any other scientist, have been conducted with materials obtained from a crustacean in Japanese waters. He has obtained notable results, but the methods as yet are too expensive for commercial use. The Germans are also at work on the same problem.

Dr. Dahlgren affirms that the light is produced by a substance he terms luciferin. It is the same thing Dr. Hess calls "cold fat." Dr. Dahlgren believes the fat becomes luminous by a process of oxidation. To what extent the animals can control the light and by what exact process the oxidation takes place—if it is oxidation—is still undetermined, but rapid strides are being made, and you may be prepared to hear at any time that some scientist has perfected a method by which "cold light" can be made practically useful to the world.

Large Drawing Shows Another View of the "Automobile Bug." The Arrangement of the Internal Organs Is Not Correct in Anatomical Detail, but Is Simplified to Indicate the Manner in Which Scientists Believe the Light Organs Operate:

- a Layers of "Cold Fat" or Luciferin.
- b Windpipe.
- c Breathing apparatus.
- d Tubes Through Which Oxygen Is Conveyed to Luminary Organs.
- e Transparent Tissue Through Which Light Is Projected.



Conspiracies To Charm by Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.



By LADY DUFF-GORDON
("Lucile")

MELLOW nights and soft music; gentle breezes playing in tune to dancing feet. It is the tempo of the summer dansant at club or casino; the tempo to which I have keyed the ethereal beauty of the summer dance frocks I am showing you to-day.

Soft, silken fabrics and clinging lines are my new notes. Taffetas and broads are seemingly out of place, although many couturiers insist upon using them.

The simplicity of the chemise line appealed to me. So I have taken it for the foundation, fashioned it of exquisite pussy-willow satin and draped it becomingly with soft folds of colorful tulle. You will notice an interesting neckline where the point of the bodice is picoted and falls back, ever so gently, to reveal a band of fine silk lace. The tulle drapery is in reality but a scarf, deftly caught at the belt line with two dainty posies.

For my statuesque beauty, I have combined soft crepe with metal fringe. The other frock is quite as simple. The foundation of chiffon is embroidered lavishly in metal beads. It achieves its interesting silhouette when the crepe cuts upward at front into an aurora motif and sways downward again into a heavy bead tassel. The sleeves are but a continuation of the foundation, boasting a delicate chiffon fabric and soft metal beads which glimmer under subdued lights.

Satin-back crepe is what I have chosen for the other model, so classic in line and trimming, yet so fetching. You will see that it is a frock of straight lines, embroidered at the centre into an interesting yoke with matching embroidery at sleeves and neck-line. Crystal fringe weights the side panels and swings gracefully about Milady's ankles when she walks.



AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1922

How's The Road?

Asks H. C. Witwer In Motor

The other day, Laurence Fishbaum, my haughty chauffeur, brings my Rolls-Royce around to the Jesse James Repair Shop to get the carbon blown out of its lungs. Well, when the boys start to remove the carbon, it seems they find that about the only thing on my boat which ain't in need of repairs is the bumpers. Needless to say, they ain't no bumpers on it. Gus McFuss, the head mechanic and a guy which could of took Captain Kidd's boat away from him and made him like it, calls me up. After telling me my car has got everything the matter with it but writers' cramp, he says he will be highly pleased to overhaul it and make it the same as new for \$600.59. The \$600 is for labor. When I run out of exclamations, I ask him what's the odd fifty-nine cents for? He says fifty cents is for the parts I need, and nine cents is for gas to wash the grease off his hands when he gets through working on my car, as tightening up the license plates is a dirty job. I says, leave the car be and don't tighten up nothing, but on the contrary, send it right up with the chauffeur. So Gus says O. K., he will start taking the car apart right away, and either it will be ready next Thursday or else it won't.

Well, this happens to be Thursday, so I call Gus up. "Is my car ready to roll yet?" I says.

"Been ready all mornin'!" says Gus. "Who is this?" The switchboard operator and the other eavesdroppers laughs, so I hung up and sent my chauffeur around for the car. They is no sign of either of 'em in two hours by the cuckoo clock and by this time the clock ain't half as cuckoo as I am, on the account I have set a date with a girl of a prominent sex. A girl, I might say, which would make back stage at the Follies look like the waiting room at a wash-woman's employment agency!

So I took a running jump and leaped into a taxi and went around to look into matters myself. I find Gus and my chauffeur playing pinocle. The chauffeur of my once proud Rolls-Royce is over a pit and down underneath is a guy stretched flat on his back, reading the racing charts with the kind assistance of a drop-light. He's got a hammer in one hand. Every now and then he slams the frame of my car with the hammer, without even looking up from his studies. That's what I'm paying \$2.50 a hour for, under the head of "Labor."

YpH
I am fit to be tied and I give vent to a whinny of rage. "Get my boiler ready and snap into it, you bandit!" I hollers politely at Gus.

"On the fire!" says Gus, melting a hundred aces. Two of 'em is aces of diamonds, but his charming opponent don't notice it. "I got Three-In-One Mahanoy workin' on it now. He says it with rear ends and grinds a cruel valve. Les, sir, when it comes to fixin' autos, that boy's the cat's cuff! Sit down and we'll make this tourney three-handed—you might take me for your repair bill."

"I bet this is how you win this show!" I says, watching him meld forty pinocle. The jack of diamonds come out of his pocket. "Listen—I want to drive to Boston, how's the road?"

"Now!" says Gus, "There's the greatest motorin' question of 'em all! 'How's the road?' You hear it like you hear 'Who's at bat?' at the ball game and 'What round's this?' at the box fights. Now why does people ask 'How's the road?'"

"I'll bite," I says. "Do your stuff!"

"Well, sir," says Gus, "they ask that question, because according to the motorin' public, there's somethin' the matter with all the roads in what, with the present short skirts, has become The Land of The Knees. A paved road could be traveled or better levelled, a gravel road could be paved, a muddy road could be drained and, a rough road, smoothed. Somethin' wrong with all of 'em, if you listen to the drivers. Well, that ain't exactly the truth, but what is the truth, is that they ain't a tenth of the amount of good, forty-foot-wide, thirty-six-inch-deep, bank-

ed, rounded and curved auto roads in this country that they should be! The State Highway Commission gets panned, but it ain't their fault any more than it's my fault. Prohibition seems to be stopped. D'ye know who's to blame for the epidemic of bad roads?"

"Listen!" I says, "gimme my bus and let me shove off from here, will you?"

"Sure, I'll tell you who's to blame," says Gus, crediting himself on the score tab with 150 for 80 kings. "You guys which owns autos is to blame. You don't use your roads enough! The heavier the traffic on a road, the quicker it's put in A-1 shape and kept that way. Why, out of the ten million odd pleasure cars bein' used in the U. S. not more than ten percent of 'em have ever been more than two hundred miles from home! That leaves ninety percent to be sold the idea of travel, which is what a auto is for. If you could ever get them babies to take Coast to Coast jaunts, or even trips around a thousand miles, you'd have good roads all over the country in no time! The more cars which travels a route, the faster the roads will be built up along that route. Car after car drivin' over it brings it to the notice of the Highway Commission and jack is spent on buildin' it up and keepin' it that way. Like the Road to Mandalay, or take California for example. Try to find a bum road in that state! Way, their roads is all like billiard tables or ball room floors—and why? Because, out there everybody who has got a car goes somewhere with it besides shopping, or to the theater, or their offices. When they want to go from Los Angeles to Frisco, Arizona, Portland, or even Chicago, do they take a train? They do not! They hop in the old bus and bound on their way. That's one reason why California has got the most good auto roads in the country. Educate the people into using their car instead of the railroad and you'll get good roads!"

"Well!" I says, as "Three-In-One" Mahanoy yells that my car's ready. "What's the best road to Boston for me to take with my car?"

"With your car," says Gus, laying down 150 trump, of which no two cards belonged to the same deck. "With your car, I would take the New York, New Haven and Hartford and ship that tin can by freight!"

Thus endeth the first lesson.

Record Set By Legless "Vet"

What is believed to be a record for motor car traveling by legless drivers between Tacoma and San Francisco was that set by Merwin C. Steward, a Disabled War Veteran, who drove a Dodge Brothers motor car to attend the convention in this city from the Washington metropolis, a distance of exactly 900 miles, in the remarkable time of 32 hours.

This is considered speedy traveling for the most expert driver and it is doubtful if this time between the two cities has been bettered by many people in an automobile.

Steward lost both lower limbs in the World war, one leg having been amputated six inches from the hip and the other one and one-half inches below the knee. However, he is able to pilot an automobile with the same carelessness and skillfulness as the best drivers. His Dodge Brothers touring car is specially equipped so that its owner can handle it with ease. Both the service and the emergency brakes are manipulated with the emergency brake handle and the clutch is operated satisfactorily by the driver's artificial leg.

Accompanying Steward on his sensational dash down the Pacific coast were Frank L. Lufkin, minus his right leg, who took the wheel of the Dodge at intervals; Charles D. Johnson, Earl Andrews and Tom Foster, all Disabled War Veterans and residents of Tacoma.

Steward states that the trip was without any unusual incident. The Dodge performed perfectly. The roads were, with the exception of a few detours near the California-Oregon line, in splendid condition.

Why Does An Engine Become Overheated?

Many Preventable Causes Of A Condition That Is Highly Injurious

Operation of an engine for any length of time in an overheated condition may result in costly damage. So long as the water is not boiling so that volumes of steam issue forth from the radiator little harm can be done, but the instant the water is turned to steam it is a certain indication that something is wrong which should be corrected immediately. The motorist is usually well aware of impending overheating because the engine knocks on the slightest grade, it lacks power, may misfire, backfire and otherwise act abnormal.

Without knowing the causes of overheating a motorist can do no more than add water to the radiator and run until that also has boiled off and keep on doing this until a garage is in sight. In an air-cooled engine overheating is likely to occur just the same and with the exception of the steaming of a radiator (for it has none) the engine acts much the same as the water cooled.

We try to prevent overheating for many reasons. It interferes with lubrication to such an extent that the cylinders are likely to be scored, the piston may even stick in the cylinders, a bearing may burn, the valves warp and the other moving parts become excessively worn and distorted in a short period. Due to the excessive heat the spark plugs seem unnecessary and under high heat the electrodes may become red hot and burn off.

The causes of overheating are not all easy to remedy on the road, though the more common ones are easy to detect and stop. In very hot weather it is necessary that the fan operates at maximum efficiency without very much slip for the fan draft is relied upon to take away a large amount of heat from the metal

radiator core. The forward movement of the car alone creates a draft but in warm weather this is not sufficient to keep the water down below the boiling point, especially so since our crowded roads cut the car speed down fairly low. We also do much touring in summer which implies hill climbing in many sections of the country, calling for first and second speed gear work which adds to cooling difficulties.

The fan belt should be taut, not so tight as to be under tension to any extent, the pulleys should be in alignment so that there is no binding of the belt and possibility of it jumping a pulley. It is suggested that a spare belt be carried as it is not always possible to obtain the right size and type for every make of car. Some cars are equipped with positively driven fans, so of course this does not apply to them. In an air-cooled engine having a two-compartment hood, the latter must fit well so there are no bad leaks from one compartment to the other, as this will interfere with the air draft and in this manner upset cooling.

Naturally reduced water supply brings about overheating quickly. The system should be full, especially so if it is a thermo-siphon system. In the latter the hot water makes its way to the radiator through the remaining radiator hose connection is not full of water there is no medium for the hot water to travel through if the car is running on a level road. In a pump system there is a chance at least for the water to be pushed through the air gap in the hose, which also has not so much angularity as it has in a thermo-siphon system.

It is easy to see that there must be no radiator leaks, pump gland leaks, hose leaks or losses

of water from any other cause. The overflow pipe from the radiator should be kept clear so that no steam will be trapped. A free flow of water is interfered with by dirt and muck in the radiator lower tank and water jackets. Simply draining the radiator is not sufficient to remove a heavy accumulation. It must be boiled out. Often chronic overheating may be traced to an accumulation of rust which obstructs a portion of the water jacket space around the cylinders. An obstruction anywhere in the system will stop the whole thing. Cheap or very old hose connections sometimes collapse on the inside and partially obstruct the tract.

Some automobile engines will overheat in summer if the car is run in first or second speed for any length of time, or if the car is called upon to do some low gear work under heavy load, as for instance in pulling through deep sand. In mountainous regions overheating will result when the mountain peaks are reached owing to the reduced air pressure at that height. Tourists anticipating trips to such regions should carry along an extra supply of water.

Spark timing has much to do with engine operating temperature. Many motorists already know that running on retarded spark for any length of time will bring about overheating. When the timing is upset due to maladjustment of the breaker points a badly worn breaker cam, or anything else that might cause a late spark to occur, overheating will follow after some running.

Carbon deposits and the nature of the mixture fed to the engine will affect its temperature. A very bad mixture causes a rapid rise in temperature and a heavily carbonized engine as most of us know will knock and pound and because of the excessive heat retained by the cylinders, the engine may act just like one without water.

The Fable Of The Hard-Up Yoeman

(Continued from Page 3)

Ground under a canopy of Twigs pastured with Mud. He looks at an unchanging Horizon. After a while he dies.

"Don't pity him. He never heard that somewhere in the World the weary Plowman goes to the picture show and eats Ice Cream Cones. We will now proceed to India, one of the favorite haunts of those who go forth to Sow and Reap."

India, Ebenezer had read somewhere, was the Land of Mystery.

The Mystery turned out to be that Swarms and Myriads of skinny individuals with large, mournful Eyes and fluttering Cotton Nighties somehow managed to wrench a Sustenance from the blistering Plains.

Each Human Work-Animal was escorted to his daily Task by the Spooks born of Superstition, while behind him stalked the dim Specter of Famine. "Something a Crop does not come up to Expectations," explained the Guide. "When that happens, about as many People as you will find in the State of Pennsylvania curl up and die of Starvation."

"Land is owned by the Rajahs and Princes. The hereditary Privilege of the Son of Toll, here as in almost every nook and corner of our happy Planet, is to remain alive for a Period of Years."

"I need hardly tell you that the hungry Vegetarians you

see grubbing in the Fields as far as the Eye can reach never heard of Mince Pie, never attended a Band Concert by Radio, never took a Joy Ride, and never sat in a rocking Chair to read the Home Paper."

"They expect to get their Reward in the Hereafter. It's a great Scheme for a Landowner to meet his Pay-Roll with Checks payable in Paradise."

China proved to be well worth seeing.

All the checkered Fields were green and gold with heavy Crops.

The wide Expenses of farming Country were unmarked by Public Highways and the Residents were far removed from the excessive Freight Charges demanded by Railways.

Each Producer carried his Crop to Market in a Basket.

"Here we find the truly independent Farmer," said the Lecturer, indicating the ornery little Villages which huddled in the Valleys. "The Greedy Manufacturers and the Trust Companies have not been able to get to him and load him up with Self-Binders and Grand Rapids Furniture and Cream Separators and Fancy Groceries and all the other items for which you and your unfortunate Neighbors are over-charged at Home."

"By reason of his living far from the operations of the Octopus, he is enabled to get along on an average Wage of 2 cents per Day."

"Is he unhappy? Not at all. Once a Week he sits down

to a Banquet consisting of a Bowl of Rice with a piece of dried Fish in it."

On the homeward Tack the Airplane took in Japan, so that Ebenezer could observe Conditions in a progressive Nation where the Harvest Hand pulls down 14 cents a day and can Afford to put dried Fish into the Rice two or three times a Week.

During the busy skip across the Pacific, the Guide addressed Ebenezer as follows:

"Well, my jolly Home-Seeker, if you decide later on to flee from the predatory In-flections which have caused you so much sorrow in the U. S. A., to which part of this Terrestrial Sphere will you emigrate?"

"Of all the drudging Farmers on the outside Map, is there one with whom you would trade Places?"

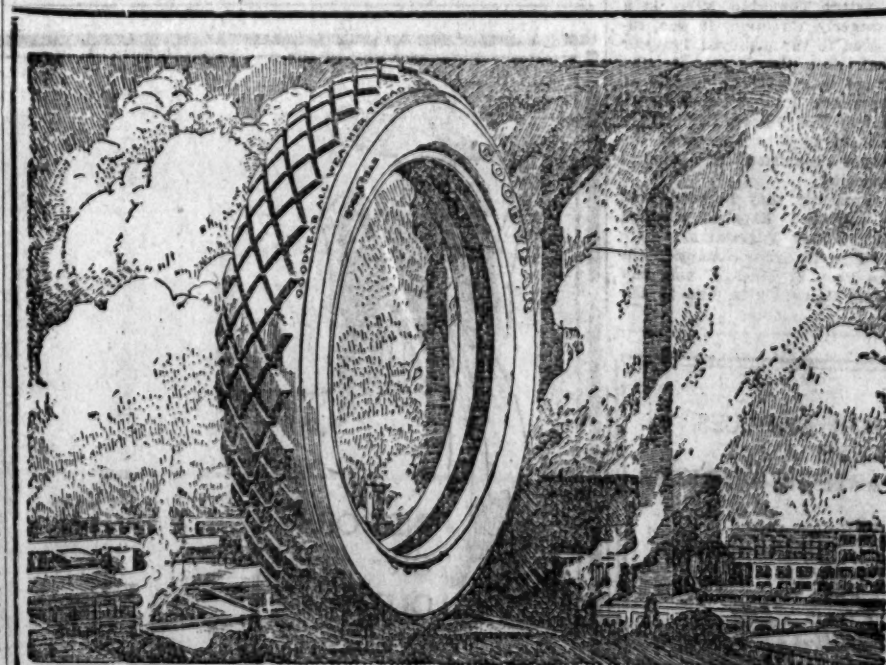
"Can you see any one of them running a Shoe-String up to 340 Acres?"

They began to make out the white Houses and the big Red Barns and the Fat Stock and the ribbons of Macadam and the five moving hitcher and thither, while in between and all around were the unhampered and generous Fields.

"How do they look to you?" asked the Conductor.

"Oh, Boy!" was all that Eb could exclaim.

Moral: Where Ignorance is not Bliss get Wise!



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A Simple Method Of Road Planning

Efficiency Needed To Attain Greatest Degree
Of Speed In Construction

In all construction work success depends as much upon the executive ability of the superintendent as upon his technical knowledge. Before any men or materials are moved to the scene of operations, the following points should receive most careful attention by the contractor who has undertaken to perform the work.

The ideal to be aimed at is that when the work has been commenced it should be carried through to completion without any stops or delays. In order to accomplish this, the planning may be arranged in groups as follows:

(1) The preparation of an accurate estimate of the materials required.

(2) Arrangements for transporting the materials to the points where they are required at the proper time.

(3) The preparation of a program of the order in which the work shall be carried out.

(4) An estimate of the labor required for each part of the work.

(5) A review of the operation in order to forestall any difficulties which may arise when the work is in hand.

Group No. 1 may be easily calculated by any of the well-known methods of making estimates, with the exception of the use of empirical formulae in making up tables of quantities. Empirical formulae should only be used when the contractor has compiled a very extensive series of figures which are the results of actual observation on several contracts already performed, and even when these old figures are available it is very much safer to make up an entirely new estimate from the plans and then use the old figures as a means of checking the new estimate.

In Group No. 2 it will be seen that two distinct points are taken up: first, the transporting of materials to the points where they are desired, and, second, the timing of the arrival of the materials so that they will arrive at the work only a very short time before they will be used. For example, in the case of a structural steel bridge it will be quite apparent that it is uneconomical to have the structural steel arrive on the job any great length

of time before the estimated date for the completion of the abutments and piers.

In the case of Group No. 3, if road building is taken for an example, it will be seen that it may be advantageous to finish some fraction of the work in entirety, say the first quarter, and so have the use of that part of the road while the remainder is being built, rather than to finish all the drainage structures first, and then do all the grading and finally all the surfacing.

In Group No. 4, an estimate of labor required for part of the work can be made accurately only when it is based on careful time studies of the work done in previous experience in the kind of work required, he will find it well worth his time to make very careful time studies on the first work of that particular kind which he has undertaken to perform.

The laborers should be divided into gangs and the gangs allotted to specific tasks, the number of men in a gang depending on the task to which that particular gang is allotted.

In an emergency, men can work twelve hours at a stretch. If required for longer periods, they can work in alternate shifts of eight hours for two days. Beyond this time men can only work efficiently eight hours on and six efficiency eight hours on and sixteen hours off.

The sequence of the several operations of the work having been settled, successful organization of the working party depends on the proper sub-division into gangs. Each gang will be composed of such mechanics and laborers as may be required for their portion of the work, and will be placed under a competent foreman, who is responsible to the superintendent in charge of the work for his gang.

By this arrangement the superintendent is able to exercise general control over the whole work, and make such deviations from the original plan as he deems fit to meet emergencies as they occur. He is thus able, as in Group 5, to forestall any great or small difficulties which may be met with when the work is actually going ahead.

Searchlights Are Mounted On Army Cars

One of three anti-aircraft batteries of the United States Army is stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco. One of the interesting features of this important branch of the army is the fact that the battery has been completely motorized. The anti-aircraft guns are carried on trucks; the immense, billion-candle-power searchlights that pick out the enemy airplanes are mounted on motor car chassis; the kitchens and water tanks are on trailers and the cargoes are hauled in immense trucks. All messengers travel on motorcycles and there are a number of motorcycle sidecars.

The most spectacular motor driven apparatus employed by the battery are the searchlight trucks. These consist of regular seven-passenger Cadillac chassis with the bodies removed. In place of the body has been fitted a channel track in which a small searchlight carrier runs. Extra channel tracks are attached to the rear, which makes it a very simple matter to run the searchlight off the car on to the ground. The searchlight is operated by an immense generator run by the motor.

At each side is attached a reel of 500 feet of cable. The light itself, which is inserted in the center of the giant reflector, is carried in a special carrying space under the carrier. The whole thing is covered by a regular army canvas top, which makes the apparatus a very imposing spectacle. Twelve of such cars have been allotted to the Pacific Coast battery, seven of which are already in service. A great many Cadillac cars of

this type were used in France in addition to the other 3,000 Cadillac cars used for the officers. The searchlight carriers are now housed in the immense hangar which is to be used for dirigibles. The men in charge of the cars are extremely proud of their wonderful record and their condition. It is an interesting fact in connection with the selection of Cadillacs for this service that one of the tests requires the car to maintain a speed of sixty miles per hour carrying the complete crew and lamp equipment.

The lights are of such power that they will light up an object twelve miles away. In addition to their work in the searchlight battery, the Cadillacs are available for other mobile coast defense work.

In addition to the Cadillac searchlight carriers, the 63rd Artillery battalion (anti-aircraft) has numerous other motor apparatus. In addition to being the official car of the United States army, the Cadillac was also the official car for the ranking officers of the marines.

Careful Crossing Campaign Planned

A "careful crossing" campaign is to be conducted for 4 months by railroads throughout the United States and Canada. In 1921, according to records, there were 1702 fatal accidents at highway grade crossings, and 4818 persons were injured. The great majority of the accidents involved automobiles, the machines striking trains, or being struck by engines or cars. During the campaign efforts will be made to impress the drivers of automobiles especially with the necessity of caution when crossing railroad tracks.



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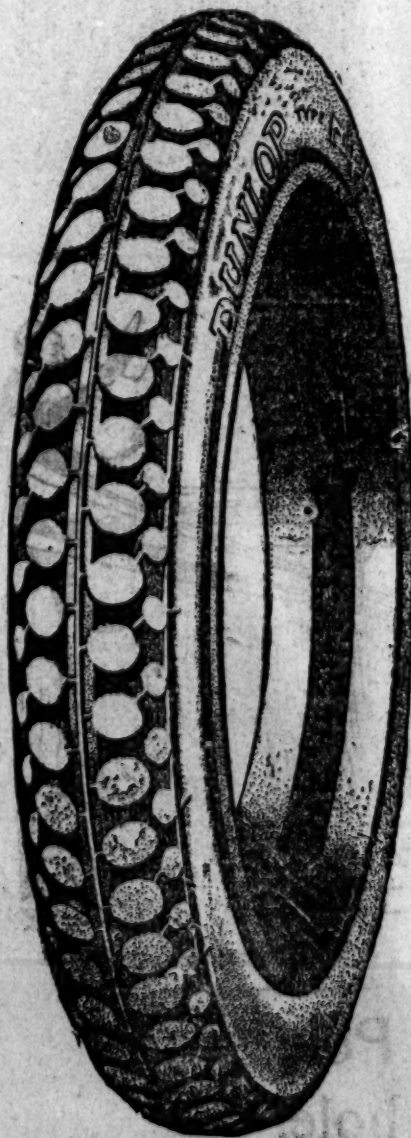
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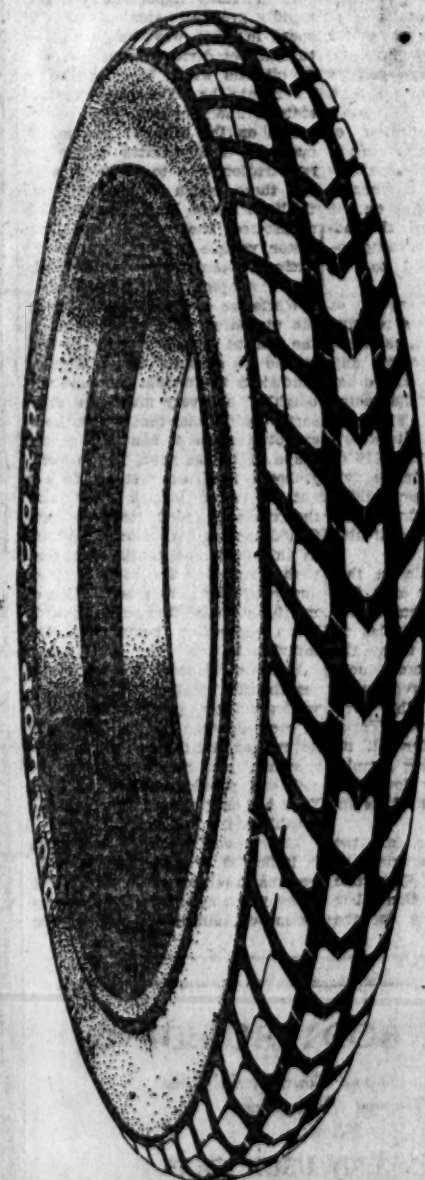
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What Motoring In America Really Means

Figures On Automobile Industry For 1921
Show One Car For Each 11.6 Persons

New York, July 29.—If some cosmic giant were permitted to hurl into space a huge motor car, embodying in its single mechanical being, the space devoting capabilities of the 10,500,000 American motor cars, that celestial traveler would complete in the course of twelve months, 109,376 round trips to the moon.

It is comparisons of this sort that bring home to us the magnitude of motoring in this far-flung land of ours. We realize, when confronted with a fact of this sort, the essential nature of the role that the motor car is taking in our national life.

In compiling the enormous total of motor miles traveled in America in the course of a year, nearly half the population of the country participates. There are 10,500,000 motor vehicles in use in America today. The number of families, according to the latest available government statistics, is 20,265,000, which means that practically every other family has its own motor transportation system.

The average yearly mileage of motor cars in America is 5,000. This amounts to a shade under 100 miles per week per car and is entirely conservative. In fact some authorities are inclined to put the figure higher. At any rate, taking the 5,000 miles per year as the average, multiply it by 10,500,000 cars and the total is 52,500,000,000 miles, a figure which will get respectful attention, even from the astronomers, who are used to dealing in stupendous distances.

As a matter of fact, this travel total would carry the hypothetical all-star motor car of our first paragraph altogether out of the solar system. For instance, the distance to Neptune, the outermost planet of the system, from the sun is a mere trifle of 2,793,487,000 miles, just a couple of weeks' mileage for American motor cars!

And while we are on the subject, it is not uninteresting to note that the highway system of America embraces 2,500,000 miles of travelable roadway, which would stretch nearly to the end of the solar system, if laid straightaway. And, what is more to the point, 299,000 miles of this is surfaced, which would give a motor boulevard from the earth to the moon and pretty nearly 60,000 miles beyond. If some ingenious engineer would only show us how to arrange this little matter, the motorists of America would have a trip ahead of them that would keep them busy for the rest of their natural lives and then some!

Getting down from the solar system, as a basis of comparison in appraising the motoring activities of the United States, the latest statistics on the automobile industry and its works disclose a number of extremely interesting features. Take the matter of cars per unit of population. It is stimulating to know that there is now a motor car running on our streets and highways for every eleven persons in the country. This means that, in case of dire need by close packing, the entire population of America could actually go riding in our motor vehicles. This conjures up a pleasing vision of a frenzied America wildly embarking on its motor cars to flee before the advancing locusts of a returning locust plague. However, if we take to, we could.

Naturally, different sections of the country vary in their relative motor density. California, as might be expected of that favored and bustling district, leads all other states in the number of its motor vehicles in comparison with its population. The Golden State now has a motor car for every 5.16 of its people. In other words, California could declare a motor holiday and take all its people riding in its own motor cars, without particular crowding or discomfort.

Iowa follows California in this particular with a car for each 5.21 citizens. South Dakota comes next with 5.3 and Nebraska carries on with 5.4. Space lacks to follow the list in detail, but we must note that the great farming regions of the middle west lead the territorial procession. Alas poor York! New York, we mean, for all its great wealth and teeming population, its position is far down the list, with a car for 13.3 of its inhabitants.

Bringing up the rear, are the southern states, from Virginia at 18.5 to Alabama at 28.5. Of course the great mass of plantation labor in those states accounts for the

are now enthusiastic motor car buyers, in spite of the fragmentary character of their road systems. Saskatchewan now has 62,958 motor vehicles, Manitoba has 40,439, Alberta has 35,750 and British Columbia has 31,000.

Canada also has a prosperous automobile industry of its own. In 1920 the motor vehicles built in Canada were valued at \$127,420,351. The investment in plants, etc., totals well over \$50,000,000.

This automobile industry of ours is a fascinating subject for the statistician and it would be possible to go on quoting figures and finding startling comparisons almost indefinitely, if the reams of good white paper held out. Space forbids, so let us bring this brief examination of an interesting subject to a close by looking for a moment at the money side of the industry.

Ten years ago the American motor industry produced 378,000 vehicles, having a total wholesale value of \$262,500,000. In 1921, a year which we called "bad," the industry produced 1,668,550 vehicles, valued at wholesale at \$1,380,000,000. In the biggest year the industry ever had, 1920, the production was 2,205,197, with a wholesale value of \$2,322,927,628. It is doubtful if there ever has been a much more rapid commercial growth than this, especially as it must be looked upon as a normal growth, since most of it was held through a period of unexampled depression.

No glance at the statistical side of the motor vehicle industry would be complete without a brief notice of the progress and development of that section of the industry which devotes its attention to commercial motor vehicles.

At the end of 1921 there were 2,422,844 motor trucks and business vehicles of various kinds registered in America. New York was the leading state in this connection, with a total of 148,552 motor trucks to its credit. Ohio followed with 98,590. Third in line is Illinois with 79,907 commercial motors.

Obviously the motor truck finds its greatest field of service where the great centers of population lie. This is not belittling the use of truck in the rural districts, where express lines and actual farm service are absorbing a constantly growing number.

I wonder if the average person has any conception of the quantity of produce of various sorts that is hauled annually in motor trucks? In 1921 this amounted to 1,430,000,000 tons, which is 87 percent of the total of freight carried by all the railways in the United States.

It is too early yet for us to have any reliable figures on which to base a prophecy for 1922, but certainly we are justified in saying that this present year will far

Hudson Sales

Seattle, July 3.—The clearest presentation of present sales and future sales outlook in the automotive industry can probably be gained by comparing 1922 with 1920, the greatest sales years in automotive history.

Basing its prediction on shipments for the first six months of this year and on present outlook, the Hudson 1922 sales of both Hudson and Essex cars will easily surpass those for 1920, the largest year in Hudson-Exess history. Orders already received insure continued maximum output for the rest of the summer, with every indication of heavy production throughout the rest of the year.

"Sales of Hudson and Essex cars for the first six months of 1922 were 95 percent of sales for the similar period of 1920, the heaviest six months' period in the companies' history," says J. F. McRae of the Nute Motor Company, Hudson-Exess distributors. "It is now certain that before September 1 factory production will have surpassed totals for the first eight months of 1920. Output for the remainder of 1922 will be considerably larger than for the same period two years ago, it is now practically assured."

"July sales will be about 18 percent greater than for July, 1920, with some shortages still continuing in almost all parts of the country. Many distributors are asking the factory to ship them without limit or every car it possibly can."

"August output will be more than 50 percent higher than for August, 1920, and more than for August, 1921."

"June sales were the greatest of any single month in the company's history, surpassing those for May, when all former records were broken."

Indications that the farmer will come into the market for heavy buying soon are numerous. Orders, heavier than for any time this year, are being sent in by distributors in the farm belts. This is particularly true at several southern points. The Eastern Coast and the Pacific Northwest down to below San Francisco and east beyond Salt Lake City, are also asking unusually large shipments.

"Sales for the first six months of this year were 142 percent greater than for the same period in 1921."

GUARANTEED USED CARS



The cream of the used cars of Shanghai are listed at the Auto Castle where any make of car may be had at bargain prices

Some of the cars we have in stock.

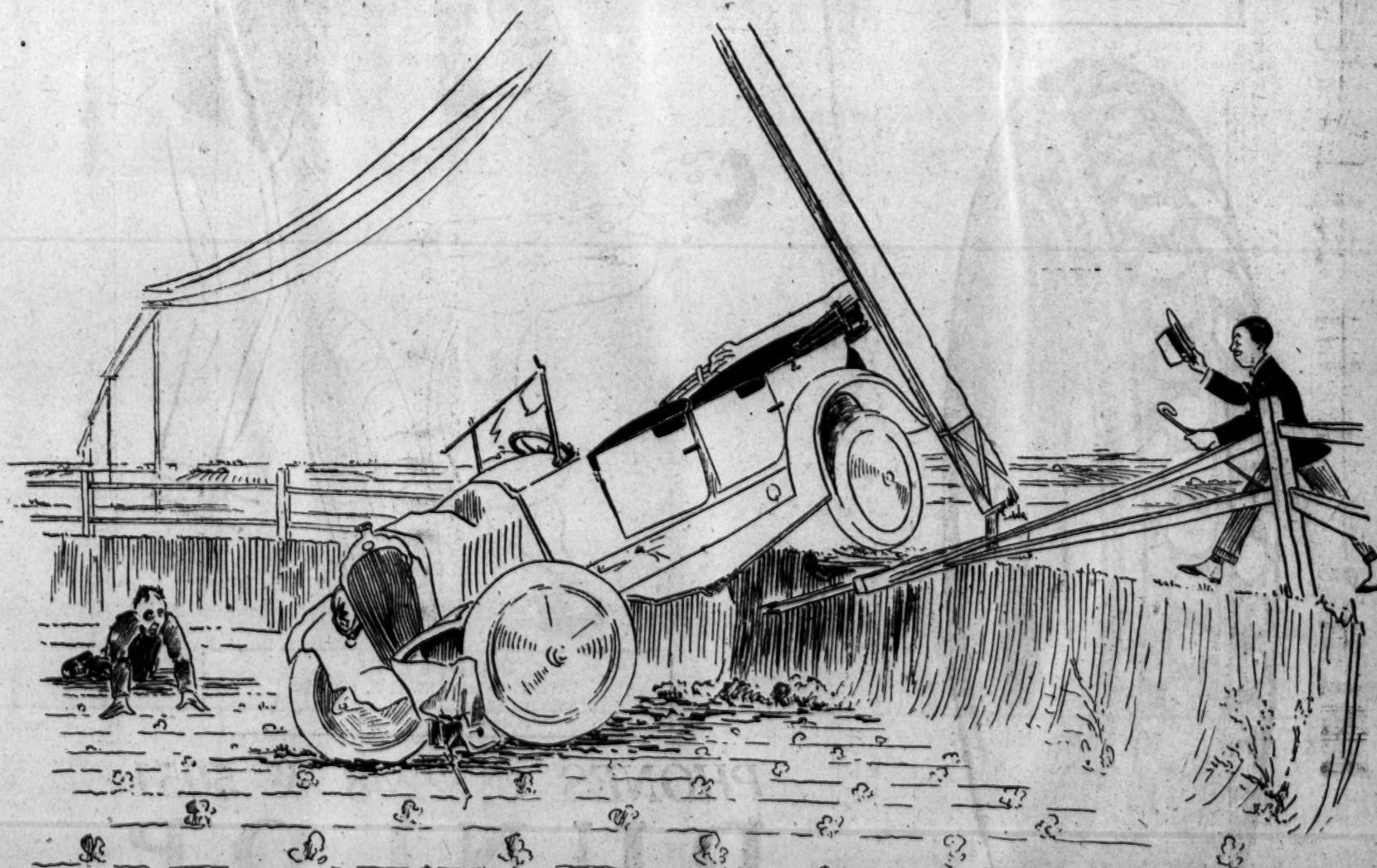
TOURING CARS			ROADSTERS		
Studebaker	(special six)	(model 1921)	Scripps-Booth 6	"	(latest model)
Hupmobile	5 Pass. Touring	(model 1921)	Dodge	"	(model 1920)
Dodge	5	(run 4,200 m.)	Buick 6	"	(model 1919)
Chandler	7	"	Studebaker 4	"	(with winter top)
Grant 6	5	"	Austin	"	(model 1920)
Overland 90	5	(slightly used)	Calcott	"	(fine shape)
Buick 4	5	(fine condition)	LIMOUSINES & SEDANS		
Buick 6	5	"	Liberty	Limousine	(late model)
Maxwell	5	"	Dodge	"	(run 3,800 m.)
Moon	5	"	Overland 90	"	(special body)
Cadillac	5	"	Hupmobile	"	(wire wheels)
Fiat	5	"	Buick 6	"	(model 1920)
			Chandler	Sedan	(model 1921)
			Studebaker	"	(just as new)

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UNIVERSAL MOTOR CAR AND BODY WORKS

7-9-10-11-12 Kung Hsing Road

'XS' is good from Pole to Pole
It gets you out of any hole.

b. O'Hara.....	10
J. Quayle, d. Brook, b. Wainwright.....	43
W. C. G. Clifford, d. Brook, b. Tippin.....	18
A. J. Willis, e. Hayward, b. Tippin.....	12
C. H. Bhooora, not out.....	11
M. J. Divecha, not out.....	33
A. J. Clark, T. W. R. Wilson, E. O. Barnes and C. E. Ollerdsen, (did not bat).....	4
Extras.....	144

Bowling Analysis				
	O	M	R	W
Tippin.....	8	0	25	2
O'Hara.....	14	5	27	1
Rawsthorne.....	5	0	21	0
Cockburn.....	6	0	17	0
Wainwright.....	3	0	18	1
Leach.....	2	0	13	0

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

hundred whenever they take the jolly old bat to the wickets. "What?" said the son of Silas P. "You have guys who hit up a hundred runs each time they swing the club? How many hundreds do you have?" Bertie replied: "Well, it depends. If the sides are fairly equal, we usually have two each, and the game lasts for three days." Here the offspring of Silas P. gasped. "Three days for one game? Perhaps you are thinking of a Chinese play."

"Oh, no," said Bertie. "A Chinese play takes a week at least, and we can get a couple of games in during that time." This was too much for the lad from the country where they hustle.

When the talk turned to umpires the lad from across the Pacific yelled "Boy, page me Westa." Then he turned to his companion and explained that what Westa did not know about umpires Dinny did.

"Now, old thing, I noticed that umpire of yours, who kept running stick bases Two and Three, and sticking up his arms as if he were murmuring 'amarado,' and at times shouting 'verout,' was questioned by one of the people belonging to the Melji team as to a decision. I think this the absolutely limit. We would never dream of talking back to Jock Cameron. Sometimes he has said 'out' when you know you were in by half a mile, and sometimes when he has put up his first finger you have felt like putting your finger in his off side eye on your way back to the pavilion. But my dear old thing, to answer back!!! Well words fall me!"

"And that reminds me, I noticed that the little Jap pitcher, when he saw a big hitter come in, managed to hit him somewhere about his body, and then the umpire who stood behind the wicket-keeper—I mean the catcher—said 'take a base,' and some rule person in the crowd yelled 'take a ricksha.' This is quite different with us in cricket. The jolly old bowler bowls, and if Barrett or Bugbys gets twist the ball and the wicket the umpire, points his finger skywards, and the batsman takes a short journey to the place where the batsmen cease from worrying and the thirsty are at rest."

At this point the listener took up the argument.

"Your pitcher—bowler, I mean makes the ball drop just in front of the bat. Now our guy in the box tries to make the ball pass the batter somewhere between the shoulder and the knee, and over the plate. What about it?"

"That's so, dear old chappie. But just see what fellows like Wainwright can do with the pill by getting it to drop before the fellow who is wielding the willow is able to get hold of it. They can make the ball pitch in Yangtseepoo and hit the signal station in Footang. Why then can't they break the beastly thing all over the bally place. These good-fellows are as punxins to the batsmen as poker is to the Shanghai Bahv."

At this the boy who hopes to come into Silas P.'s money chipped in and declared that his pitcher could do more things in the air with the ball than any bowler that ever threw a ball between wickets. He talked about "hit ball," "drop balls," "swerves," etc., etc.

When the argument turned to the slants of both games the Yankee got in first with Babe

Ruth. He was only able to do that husky justice in verse:

Babe Ruth!
Sirrah!
He's a hitter.
A wizard. Can hit 'ard.
The Home Run King
So I sing
Babe Ruth.

Bertie had nothing to touch this in the way of verse. He spoke of the great W. G. Grace and called to mind that when this cricket genius had completed 100 centuries, one of the London dailies—The Telegraph—opened a shilling subscription for him.

Seymour Hicks, the popular actor, was singing the song "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back" at the time, and so one evening he brought the house down with a typical verse:

The noble game of cricket is the game I'd like to play
When her golden hair is hanging down her back;

And to the Oval, or to Lords, she now goes every day.
With her golden hair a-hanging down her back.

She thinks that every Englishman a cricketer should be.
She's sent her little shilling to the Telegraph, I see.

To the fund that they are raising for the glorious W. O.
Who is always slugging hundreds off his bat!

Oh, Grace, whatever the bowler's pace,
When he's at the wicket he's not shy.

For it's Smack! Smack! Smack!
As he hits the ball back,
And he's always got a century in his eye!

THOUGHTFUL

It was at a village cricket match, and a batsman came in to bat with only one pad on. That in itself was quite unusual, but this pad was on the batsman's right leg.

The fielders took up their positions for a left hander.

"It's all right, boys, I'm not left-handed," suddenly said the batsman.

"Then, why be your pad on your right leg? It should be on your left!" expostulated the wicket-keeper.

"Not at all!" was the indignant reply. "I thought I was going in at the other end!"

A GOOD YARN

Jones was rather scared of his wife, and knew she didn't approve of racing. So when Smith asked him to join a little party one Saturday and come down to Epsom, he told his wife he was going fishing. On the way he told the fishmonger to send home some fish, as an alibi. The fishmonger sent half a dozen cods' heads.

When he got back, Jones said to his wife:

"Well, my dear, did you get the fish I caught and sent to you?"

She looked at him suspiciously for a moment.

"I got a lot of cods' heads," she replied.

"Yes, it was a most extraordinary thing," he mused, "how those fish pulled. The only way we could get them into the boat at all was by tugging their heads off."

At a dinner-party a Cabinet Minister was seated next to a strong-minded woman who personified the expressive, if somewhat vulgar, adage of having "more jaw than judgment."

After badgering him beyond the limits of his patience about several political questions, she remarked:

"And there is the question of reparation. Why does not the Cabinet adopt a more vigorous policy? What, for example, are you waiting for now?"

"At the present moment, madam," replied the statesman, quietly, "I am waiting for the potatoes."

Said the Pussyfoot orator:

"Statistics show that for every glass of whisky drunk by the average man he shortens his life by anything from half an hour to a whole day."

"Are those statistics correct?" interrupted a listener.

"Absolutely, sir. Why do you ask?"

"Because if they are," replied the heckler, "I must have been dead for anything between half a century and a whole millennium."

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



See BARNEY GOOGLE and His
SWEET WOMAN Every Day In
THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father





Little Jimmy

